"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,429. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SHACKLETON PLANS RECORD POLAR TRIP

Expedition Across Antarctic Continent and Pole the Most Difficult Ever Attempted.

AEROPLANE TO BE USED

One with Clipped Wings to Help Drive Sledge—Sir Ernest Sends Message to Americans.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The news that Sir Ernest Shackleton is about to lead another expedition to the antarctic has awakened the greatest interest here.

The main object of the expedition will be to cross the south polar continent from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea, a distance roughly of 1,700 miles, making the south pole a "halfway house" on the great journey, of which at least half will be over an entirely new route.

It will be the biggest polar journey ever attempted, and if successful will open up in the Weddell quadrant a vast unexplored region which is still a blank on the map.

Sir Ernest Shackleton in an interview to-day gave to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this message to the American people:

"My hopes are bright. I do not believe hope is the courage of despair. I know the men who are going with me. I feel we can face anything, and I do hope that as much interest and sympathy will be shown by the great American people this time as I personally experienced before.

"I recall with pleasure the great kindness and hospitality shown to me when I was in America, and I hope to go again. Science knows no country. The scientific results of this expedition are sure to be as much appreciated in America as in my home country.

"We hope to carry our country's flag across the south polar continent. If we succeed, I feel sure the generous spirit of the American people will appreciate it."

Sir Ernest's Plans.

In describing the plans and scope of the expedition, Sir Ernest said:

"The main object of the expedition will be the crossing of the polar continent. The unknown fields in the world which are still unconquered are rapidly narrowing down, but there still remains this great work. Of recent years the interest of geographers and the public has been concentrated on the approach to the pole from Ross Sea.

"Except Dr. Bruce's discovery of Coats Land in 1904 and the results of the Filchner expedition of last year, we know scarcely more of the Weddell quadrant than we did in Weddell's day. There is a vast unexplored region on the big white space on the map.

"The crossing of the south polar continent will be the biggest polar journey ever attempted, a longer journey than to the pole and back, and infinitely more difficult, because we shall always be advancing over new ground, with no depots to draw upon.

"The minimum distance from sea to sea is roughly 1,700 statute miles, and more than half the distance will be positively a new route. With good fortune it is probable that the whole journey will cover new ground—that is to say, after reaching the pole from Weddell Sea we may strike out a route to Ross Sea which will be neither that which I followed on my previous journey and which Capt. Scott took, nor the other and shorter one adopted by Capt. Amundsen.

The Geographical Problem.

"From a geographical point of view the complete continental nature of the antarctic can be absolutely solved by such a journey. No one now knows whether the great plateau dips gradually from the pole toward Weddell Sea; no one knows whether the great Victoria chain of mountains, which has been traced to the pole, extends across the continent and links up with the Andes. The solution of this problem is naturally of intense interest to geographers all over the world, and the discovery of the great mountain range which we assume to be there will be one of the biggest geographical triumphs possible."

Sir Ernest Shackleton expects that the geological collections which he purposes to make will be of the greatest scientific value. He will also take continuous magnetic observations with the object of determining the general dip of the magnetic needle. He intends to set up a magnetic observatory at the Winter quarters on Weddell Sea and to take observations throughout the Winter. Continuous meteorological observations will be another important branch of the work.

Ships to Have Oil Fuel.

The expedition will have two ships, both driven by oil fuel, giving a radius for operations four times greater than coal. The larger vessel will leave Buenos Aires early next October for the antarctic, reaching, if possible, 78 degrees, where a good landing place was discovered by the German expedition.

If the ice conditions permit, the expedition will reach the base at the beginning of November. A shore party

Continued on Page 2.

THE TASMAN FILLING.

Passengers Will Be Taken Off by Dutch or Australian Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—A telegram to The Times from Sydney says:

"Authentic news about the Tasman is still very scanty. There are fourteen feet of water in the hold.

"The Captain expects to float the ship off, but the harbormaster at Thursday Island considers this doubtful.

"There is no anxiety concerning the passengers, who will be taken off either by the Dutch steamer Houtman or the Australian steamer Aldenham."

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29.—A wireless message received at noon to-day from the Dutch steamer Tasman, ashore in the Gulf of Papua, reported fifteen feet of water in the hold and gaining rapidly.

At that hour the steamers which had been dispatched to the assistance of the Tasman had not arrived.

It is considered possible that the Tasman will be a total wreck.

In addition to Mme. Lillian Nordica, Alva Adams, ex-Governor of Colorado, and Thomas G. Stallsmith of California, previously mentioned in the dispatches as passengers, Major Sydney A. Cloman, a member of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission and ex-Military Attaché of the United States at London, is on board the stranded vessel.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.—The Tasman usually carries about sixty cabin passengers and a crew of 120, mostly natives, according to the owners of the vessel.

Late advices from the wreck say that the Tasman has water in her first and second holds and the double bottom is badly damaged.

The vessel is in a serious condition, as the weather is stormy.

George W. Young, husband of Mme. Nordica, received the following cablegram from her yesterday:

"Steamship Tasman, Thursday Island, Dec. 28. Just struck reef Torres Strait. No danger so far. Will keep you posted. Lillian."

NEW TUBERCULOSIS TOXIN.

Its Isolation Tends to Prove Consumption Vaccines Useless.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—A striking communication, giving the results of the researches of M. Marino, a young scientist, at the Pasteur Institute, was made this afternoon before the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Pierre Roux.

According to Marino, all anti-tuberculosis serums employed at the present time and hitherto are quite useless for their purpose. Marino discovered that the toxic products secreted by tuberculosis bacilli were less effectively neutralized by anti-tuberculosis serums than by the normal serums of the blood. All anti-tuberculosis serums, he says, act similarly, that is to say, less efficaciously than common blood serums. The result, it is explained, is that tuberculosis toxins, which are probably tubercolins, do not form any counter-poison in animals. The existing anti-tuberculosis vaccines are in the same case. Serums and vaccines are, therefore, inefficacious.

PAYS $20,000 GAME FINE.

Penalty Heaviest Ever Imposed "Under Law Protecting Wild Life.

August Silz, President of the Franco-American Poultry Company, one of the largest distributors of poultry and game in the country, paid a fine of $20,000 yesterday to the New York Conservation Commission in the office of John A. Fleming, President of the commission, at Albany. This is said to be the largest fine ever paid in this country for a violation of the game laws. The commission, which has power to compromise such cases, accepted $20,000, although if the company had been convicted of every offense charged the fine would have amounted to more than $200,000.

Silz was charged with more than a thousand violations of the law regulating the importation of wild ducks from other States. Evidence that the law was being violated was obtained originally by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. The case against Silz was prepared by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association.

A representative of the association was sent to the farm of Mr. Silz at Goshen, where it was represented that the ducks sold by his company were grown. A detective of the association gained access to the books of the company and was able to show that several thousand of the ducks shipped to New York, instead of being reared on the farm, had been caught alive in large numbers from flocks of wild ducks and had been taken to the Silz farm in Goshen, N. Y., where they were immediately killed and put on the market.

'NO HONESTY IN CONGRESS.'

Whitacre of Ohio, After Playing Role of Diogenes, Won't Go Back.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 29.—In announcing to-night that he would not be a candidate for re-election, Congressman J. J. Whitacre of the Eighteenth Ohio District declared that "no man who wants to be intellectually honest has any business in Congress."

"All I've done since I've been down in Washington," said Whitacre, "has been to sit around and try to look wise, and that's what any man has to do who isn't willing to barter his convictions for political expediency.

"I thought there might be a chance for an honest, wide-awake, frank, and open business man in Congress, but I was quickly disillusioned."

Whitacre is serving his second term as a Representative, having been elected as a Democrat. He was the first "Wilson" Congressman from Ohio.

Your Children Will Be Healthier and Happier in California.

Avoid the months so dangerous for your wife and youngsters at home. Take them to Golden California—less than three days from Chicago or St. Louis on the "GOLDEN STATE LIMITED," via Rock Island Lines. All-steel Pullman equipment—entire train through. Chicago to Los Angeles, without change—via direct route of lowest altitudes. Finest train to the finest land in the world. For interesting information write K. E. PALMER, 1,238 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

BODY IN A TRUNK LEFT ON SIDEWALK

May Be John Kremen, a Driver, Who Was Found Bound, His Neck Broken.

GET CART THAT BROUGHT IT

Police Now Seek Man Who Put Trunk at Tenement Door and Asked Boys to Watch It.

A brand new trunk which two men with a pushcart had left on the sidewalk just at the entrance to the tenement at 47 Pitt Street shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning stood there for an hour, jutting into the unending stream of hurrying passers-by and attracting only a passing curiosity, until a woman of imagination, who had been watching it from a doorway across the street, took it upon herself to go down to the Broome Street corner and tell Patrolman Storjohan about it.

A few moments later, in the centre of a jostling crowd that had assembled in a twinkling, the policeman struck off the lock of the trunk with a hatchet he had borrowed from a store across the street and inside, beneath a rough, straw-stuffed ticking, he found the body of a young man. The woman's curiosity had started the police on the task of solving a new murder mystery.

The body of the dead man was still warm and limp. Death had come from a broken neck only a little while before, quite possibly after he had been placed inside the trunk, perhaps by the very force of the jar with which the trunk was dumped from the pushcart to the sidewalk.

A two-yard length of wash line encircled the ankles and the neck as if to hold the huddled body in position.

Within half an hour after the trunk had been opened Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty was standing over it in the court yard of the Clinton Street Station, a dozen of the best detectives in the city were starting off on their various assignments, and every bit of available strength in the department was being strained to solve this murder riddle before the last hour of 1913, so that the detective branch of the force could wind up the present administration in a blaze of glory.

Detective's Theory Correct.

"This man," said Dougherty, after he had carefully examined every atom of physical evidence before him, "was a Slav, probably a Pole. He was accustomed to work with horses, most likely as a driver, and the chances are that the murder was committed inside a stable."

This bit of induction, rather like that of a certain famous detective of fiction, Mr. Dougherty went on to explain to his men. Inside the cuff of the dead man's trousers he had found a little accumulation of stable dust, the index finger of the dead man's right hand was calloused as from continuous holding of reins, and the five-foot skimpy mattress which served to cover the body in the trunk was of the sort much used on the seat of heavy trucks.

Four hours after Mr. Dougherty had decided on this much the murdered man was identified as John Kremen, a young Ruthenian from Southeastern Poland, and those who knew him said that he had usually worked as a stableman. This information came just before 6 o'clock, and by that time the police knew also what manner of men had brought the trunk to Pitt Street, where and when they had obtained the pushcart, and where the trunk had been manufactured.

They did not know where or how the murder was committed or by whom. They did not know who were the men who carried the trunk to Pitt Street. It was in search of this information that detectives were raking every Polish corner of New York last night while Dougherty directed their work from the Waldorf-Astoria, whither he had gone to attend a dinner given in honor of his retiring chief. In direct charge at the Clinton Street Station was Inspector Faurot.

The Man in Charge.

No one was found yesterday who seemed to know from which direction came the pushcart in which the trunk was brought to Pitt Street. Out of the ceaseless caravan of such carts it was halted at the curb there about 11:10 o'clock in the morning, and the first the neighborhood remembers was the sight of a tall, rather conspicuously well-dressed man in a long gray overcoat, who walked along the sidewalk and signaled to the pushcart trundler to approach the curb.

He of the pushcart was a shabby, swarthy little man who seemed in a hurry to do what he was told. He let the trunk land with a bang on the sidewalk and then, under the direction of the man in the gray overcoat, carried it to the wall just at the side of the entrance to the tenement. He tipped his hat then, clutched at the 50-cent piece that was tossed him and shuffled off. The unconcerned director of these proceedings was left standing beside the trunk, and he stood there long enough to let the ash grow long on his cigar.

Then he signalled to two boys standing near by, 14-year-old Morris Feinstein, in charge of the candy stand at 59 Pitt Street, and his friend, Sammie Mable, who lives in the tenement outside which the trunk was standing. The tall stranger told them they could earn ten cents if they would keep their eyes on that trunk for a few moments, and they assented with alacrity. Whereupon the stranger turned on his heel and sauntered off into the crowd. They did not see him again.

An hour passed and he had not returned. Then the possibilities of the unexplained trunk became too much for the curiosity of Mrs. Esther Lesnick of 149 Broome Street, who had watched the episode from the doorway across Pitt Street. When an hour had passed and the trunk still remained unopened and unexplained she went to the police.

The News Spreads.

Patrolman Storjohan had hardly lifted the ticking from the top of the trunk and seen the body huddled up beneath it than the word sped along the streets, shouted in a dozen different tongues from fire escape to fire escape, from pushcart to pushcart, from curb to curb, and within a few moments the crowd in Pitt Street was enormous. Leaving Patrolman Kelly in charge, Storjohan went to summon a patrol wagon. The excited, curious crowd was too much for the lone guard. Kelly was fairly bowled off his feet as the crowd of men and women pushed forward to get a glimpse of the trunk, to stroke the trunk, to touch the trunk. So many grimy hands were laid upon it in the next two minutes that there were a thousand jumbled stories left upon it to bewilder the finger-print experts who attempted vainly to read the cover later in the day.

At the station the coarse ticking was lifted out. Beneath it was an old silk waist, and wrapped around the dead man's head was a petticoat of cheap striped cotton. The man in the trunk

Continued on Page 3.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. New York Store, 172 Chambers Street.—Adv.

"The Medicine of the Future Will Be a Community Matter."

So says Dr. Biggs, retiring after 26 years in the Health Board, and he believes that institutes to examine each citizen annually should be established. Read this important interview

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SCHMIDT JURY NOT AGREED; LOCKED UP

Eleven Hours After Retiring They Stood 9 to 3 for Conviction.

The jury, which has been engaged for three weeks in the trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest, for the murder of Anna Aumuller, retired to deliberate at 1:26 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 12:47 o'clock this morning they had failed to agree on a verdict, and were ordered locked up by Judge Foster of General Sessions until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

At 11:40 o'clock last night, when the jury first reported its failure to agree, the foreman, Lawrence Ottinger, shook his head and said:

"Your Honor, I fear it is a hopeless case."

When the jury returned again to the court room at 12:20 A. M. Juror No. 6 was missing, and was found by an attendant in the corridor. The foreman again said that the jury had been unable to agree, and also that they found the jury room uncomfortably cold.

Judge Foster told the jurors that if they had any reasonable doubt to give the verdict to the defendant. He requested that they should return and discuss the matter a while longer.

The foreman said that some of the jurors had refused to discuss the case. The court then said it was the duty of all the jurors to discuss the questions over which they disagreed. After that he gave the order for locking them up.

Schmidt, who was brought into the courtroom with his counsel on both occasions when the jury returned, was visibly relieved at each announcement of a disagreement.

It was reported in the courtroom that the jurors stood 9 to 3 for conviction of murder in the first degree. The only alternative verdict is not guilty on the ground of insanity.

Ridicules the Alienists.

The summing-up of Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty was full of ridicule and invective.

"This prisoner," he said, "is a liar, a thief, a perjurer, a counterfeiter, a seducer, an abortionist, and a murderer, and, cringing like a rat, he pretends to be insane, in order to escape the punishment he deserves."

Spreading out the ancestral chart prepared by the defense to show that many of Schmidt's family had been insane, Mr. Delehanty said:

"The tree had sixty-two members, or limbs, on it, and this alienist, Dr. Jelliffe, tried to show that because one member of the family was insane the others must be also. He did not tell you how he arrived at the conclusion that they were insane, but I can tell you. It was by the children's method, 'eeny, meeny, miney, mo, catch a nigger by the toe; if he hollers, let him go, eeny, meeny, miney, mo.' Dr. Jelliffe simply tagged the one he wished to tag. As for Dr. White, another of the defense alienists, he simply went to the Tombs, and as soon as he caught sight of Schmidt's whiskers decided that he was insane.

"Drs. Jelliffe and White are writing a book, and I guess if they should be successful in this case Schmidt's picture will occupy a prominent place in the next volume, with a Laura Jean Libby title, 'Insanity at a Glance; or, Saved by His Whiskers.'

Mr. Delehanty said that the latest feature of Schmidt's shamming was his pretense that he was being persecuted. The Assistant District Attorney strongly intimated that the prisoner had been coached. The theory that he had committed the murder by divine command was suggested to Schmidt by the alienists, Mr. Delehanty said. He called attention to the many discrepancies in the language used by Schmidt in conversation with different alienists, the discrepancies showing, he said, that Schmidt's memory failed him temporarily and that he found it difficult to play the complicated part that had been cut out for him as a supposed sufferer from dementia praecox.

"This Schmidt was no more a priest than a tramp in the gutter is," said Mr. Delehanty. "He obtained his place in the order through forgery and fraud. He went into the priesthood simply because the priesthood furnished him with a cloak for his crimes. He got no sign from St. Elizabeth. This was only one of his fakes. He received no divine commands."

The prosecutor said in closing that Schmidt's pretense of insanity was made possible by the man's own superior education and intelligence, working in cooperation with a "medical mind."

Judge Foster's charge to the jury was brief, and the counsel for the prosecution were better satisfied with the tenor of it than were Schmidt's lawyers. Judge Foster said that if the prisoner, at the time of committing the crime, knew the nature and quality of his act he must be held responsible. If the defendant knew that he was wrong, and that the law forbade it, the plea of insanity is no defense, Judge Foster said. He said that if the jury had any doubt as to Schmidt's sanity it was their duty to give him the benefit of the doubt. He added, however, that the jury should use common sense in arriving at a verdict. The only verdicts admissible under Judge Foster's charge were guilty of murder in the first degree or not guilty because insane.

Last Plea For Priest.

The morning session began with the plea for Schmidt by ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott.

"The act was plainly that of an insane man," he said. "That the family was predisposed to insanity and that they held life lightly is proved by the fact that of the sixty-two known members of the family ten had been insane or suicides.

"We have before us a half educated, half ignorant, poor German philosopher, a man cursed with hereditary insanity and hereditary abnormal tendencies. He is charged with the murder of the only person in the world except his mother and sister that he loved. Could such an act be committed by a sane man? The deeper you look into the evidence in this case the more surely you will find that the only possible motive for the killing of the unfortunate woman was an insane, morbid love, which was a result of a disease of the mind beginning soon after he was admitted to the priesthood in 1906—or rather, beginning at that time to show its symptoms."

HARD WORKERS,
whose duties tax endurance, will find benefit in WINCARNIS. The Wine of Life.—Adv.

SEE 'POISON NEEDLE' IN GIRL'S ILLNESS

Miss Marion Brindle Falls Into Stupor After Walking Home from Her Work.

Accompanied by his wife and a physician, George R. Nielson hurried late last night from his home at 352 West Twenty-third Street to Police Headquarters with the story that his sister-in-law, Marion Brindle, had been jabbed in the arm with some instrument which had been so poisoned that she became first drowsy, then half-stupified, then unconscious, and so remained for more than two hours. The girl seemed to have no idea when this poison—if poison it was—had been injected.

Miss Brindle, who is 18 years old, makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Nielson, and works as a stenographer in the Japanese house of H. Ohashi & Co. of 395 Broadway. She left there yesterday afternoon after 5:30 o'clock and made her way up Broadway and across Twenty-third Street.

She was helping Mrs. Nielson set the supper table when she stood still as if she was dizzy and her astonished sister saw the plates slip from the girl's limp hands. Then the girl swayed a little as if she were going to faint. Next she dropped to the floor and was soon in a complete stupor.

Dr. Walter Benney whose office is at the West Twenty-third Street address, was out at the time and a call was sent to Dr. Louis H. Schneider of 349 West Twenty-second Street. Dr. Schneider was considerably puzzled by the girl's illness and finally, baring her left arm, he found in the flesh above the elbow two fine small scratches as though the needle of some instrument had been thrust through the skin there.

According to the story which Dr. Benney and Mr. Nielson told Lieut. Fogarty at headquarters, Dr. Schneider was of the opinion that this was a real poison needle case—a real case of some subtle poison having been injected.

When finally the girl was revived she was questioned closely, but she seemed utterly bewildered by what they told her, and said she had no recollection of any sudden hurt in her arm that might place the time when this injection was made.

Her brother-in-law told the Lieutenant that a month ago Miss Brindle had been annoyed by a man who had tried to scrape an acquaintance with her, and had made unsuccessful efforts to learn where she lived and what her telephone number was. The Lieutenant was sufficiently impressed with the story to arrange for the girl to be brought to Headquarters this morning to look through the pictures of the Rogues' Gallery to see if by chance this annoyer of a month ago was any one of a familiar few recognized by the police as engaged in the traffic in women.

Mr. Nielson was further directed to submit his evidence to Detective Griffin of the West Seventeenth Street Station, and at 1 o'clock this morning the detective was at work on the case.

CAPTURE AUTO BANDITS.

Police Pursue Two Highwaymen Who Flee in a Taxicab.

At 1 o'clock this morning two men entered the restaurant of Herman Wertz of 2,146 Broadway and, threatening Wertz with a revolver, demanded money. Wertz broke away from the thieves and ran to the street. The robbers jumped into a taxicab outside the store and ordered the chauffeur to drive up Broadway.

Three policemen ran up and commandeered another taxicab. They chased the men in the taxicab from Seventy-fifth Street to Seventy-ninth Street, where with drawn revolvers they commanded the driver of the thieves' cab to stop. He did so, and the highwaymen were arrested. The taxicab driver was not held. On the floor of the cab a revolver was found.

The men arrested say they are George Kenneth, a chauffeur, of 593 Amsterdam Avenue, and John Warren, address refused, a salesman. They are charged with robbery.

SAYS GERAGHTY IS ELIGIBLE

Mayor of Woburn Carries Disputed Election to Supreme Court.

WOBURN, Mass., Dec. 29.—The election to the Board of Aldermen of John E. Geraghty, son-in-law of Amos Tuck French of New York, and the subsequent ruling that he was ineligible to serve because he has lived here less than a year, have caused such complications that the Supreme Court was called upon to-day to act in the matter. A petition for a writ of mandamus to compel eight members of the Board of Aldermen to show cause why they should not sign a certificate of election prepared by the City Clerk was filed today by City Solicitor Maloney at the request of Mayor Henchey.

The Aldermen declined to sign the certificate because it declared Geraghty to have been elected despite his alleged ineligibility.

The City Solicitor contends that Geraghty was legally elected, and that the question of his eligibility is a matter for subsequent consideration. The failure of the Aldermen to sign the certificate, in the opinion of the Solicitor, makes the Mayor and members-elect of the city government ineligible to take office.

THINKS THE KARLUK DOOMED

New Bedford Sailor Writes of Arctic Ship's Danger on Oct. 13.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 29.—The fear that the Karluk, one of the vessels of the Stefansson arctic expedition, was doomed, was expressed by Stephen Cottle in a letter written Oct. 13 and just received here. Cottle was on board the steamer Belvedere, which was held fast in the ice ten miles off Demarkation Point, Alaska.

"Dr. Anderson," he wrote, "is stuck about seventy-five miles west of us with the two small vessels of the Stefansson expedition; the Karluk was last seen about ten miles off shore off Flaxman Island four days ahead of us. We can get no further news from them, and I am very much afraid it is the last of the Karluk. We are in hopes that the crew has been able to make a place of safety to the west of us."

WALDO RESIGNS; WILL GO WEDNESDAY

Police Department Headless When Mayor Mitchel's Administration Begins.

PROTEST FROM MAYOR KLINE

Commissioner Rescinds Order Transferring Heads of Bureaus and His Personal Staff.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo yesterday sent his resignation to Mayor Kline, to take effect at any time, but in any event not later than midnight to-morrow. The resignation followed the Commissioner's compliance with a request of Mayor Kline to rescind the order he made Saturday transferring heads of bureaus and members of his personal staff from Headquarters to precinct duty. The resignation, said Mr. Waldo, had no connection with the receipt of the message from the Mayor asking that the transferred men be restored to their old positions. This is the letter of resignation sent by Mr. Waldo to the Mayor:

Dec. 29, 1913.

Hon. Ardolph Kline, Mayor, City of New York.

Sir: I have the honor to tender my resignation as Police Commissioner, to take effect at your convenience, but not later than 12 o'clock, midnight, Dec. 31, 1913.

Very respectfully,
RHINELANDER WALDO,
Commissioner.

The resignations of the four Deputy Police Commissioners had previously been placed in the hands of Commissioner Waldo. He said the deputies will all be out of the department before his own resignation takes effect. This will leave the department without a civilian head until Mitchel becomes Mayor and appoints Waldo's successor, a situation that has not occurred in the Police Department before, so far as any one could recall last night. After the receipt of Mr. Waldo's resignation the Mayor had the Commissioner called up on the telephone and protested against his leaving the department without a head before the new administration had an opportunity to make an appointment. This Mayor Kline will be unable to do, for his powers as Mayor will cease at the same time the Commissioner's resignation becomes effective.

Schmitberger in Charge.

"I suppose the Chief Inspector will be in charge," suggested Mr. Waldo. According to this programme Chief Inspector Max F. Schmitberger will be in command of the entire department until the new Commissioner takes charge.

Commissioner Waldo denied that his motive in the transfer of bureau heads was to embarrass the new administration. On the contrary, it was to leave the new Commissioner free to select his own men, those not so close to the present administration, he said, and chiefly was designed to relieve him of responsibility for the old men and their work under the supervision of his successor.

The order of transfer was to have gone into effect yesterday. A verbal order from Waldo held the men at their old assignments. Commissioner Waldo said:

"I transferred the men to prevent any question arising as to responsibility for them and their work during the next administration. They were all men close to me or under my immediate supervision, and should the occasion arise for any fault-finding regarding these men and their work, say within the next six months, for example, I did not want any shifting of responsibility and permit opportunity for any one to say they were all Waldo's men. The Mayor's desire to have these men kept in their old positions relieves me of all responsibility when I leave the department. That was all I wanted.

"In complying with the Mayor's request, I do it all the more willingly because there was nothing against the men in the order of transfer, and were I to continue at the head of the department I should retain them in their present positions. Many of the men are my personal friends and have done splendid work. As I intimated, my only desire in making the transfer was to leave the Commissioner unhampered and relieve myself of responsibility under the new administration.

"I have been the Police Commissioner," added Waldo. "No one has interfered with me. Only on one occasion was I requested to transfer a Sergeant at the suggestion of the late Mayor Gaynor. I believe I am leaving the department in good shape. It has been a big responsibility. I am glad to be relieved of it. The prospect of getting out makes me feel ten years younger."

A verbal request from Mayor Kline to restore the men was received at Police Headquarters, but the letter sent by the Mayor giving his reasons had not been received by Commissioner Waldo last night. Mayor Kline wants the men put back, on the ground that the senior clerks who were designated to perform their work were not familiar with the duties, and the absence of so many experienced men would tend to seriously handicap the business of the department.

It was unofficially stated on good authority last night that Mayor Kline had taken this action at the suggestion of Mayor-elect Mitchel. Mr. Mitchel, it was said, considered the transfer of the men on the eve of the beginning of his administration as suggestive of a desire to handicap the new head of the Police Department.

No Commissioner in Sight.

Yesterday morning Mr. Mitchel thought he had solved the Police Commissionership problem by offering the job to W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, but last night Mr. Forbes, who is in Boston, sent word that he would not take the office, and Mr. Mitchel began his quest all over again. As the situation now stands, Arthur Wood, a former Deputy Commissioner, is likely to be selected.

Mr. Mitchel has offered the Police Commissionership to at least four persons, but all declined. When he first offered the appointment to Mr. Forbes the latter sent word that he did not want it, but said he would take it under advisement. When the other refusals came along Mr. Mitchel again turned to Mr. Forbes, with the result that he got a decided refusal.

Henry Bruere, one of Mr. Mitchel's closest advisers and his selection for City Chamberlain, was then sent to Boston to plead with Mr. Forbes. At the same time Mr. Mitchel appealed to District Attorney Whitman to help him out of his difficulty. The Mayor-elect and the District Attorney had luncheon at the Whitehall Club down town, and they discussed the police situation yesterday.

Mr. Whitman, it was said, has virtually supplanted Samuel S. Koenig, President of the Republican County Committee, as the official spokesman of the Republican organization. Mr. Whitman and Mr. Koenig did not get along very well over the matter of ap-

Continued on Page 2.

ENDS PARIS-CAIRO FLIGHT.

Vedrines Brings 3,500-Mile Journey to Successful Conclusion.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Dec. 29.—Jules Vedrines, the French airman, reached Heliopolis, a suburb of Cairo, to-day. He thus completed the great air journey of about 3,500 miles from Paris across Europe and Asia Minor to Africa, which he began five weeks ago.

Vedrines will stay a fortnight at Cairo. He then intends to fly to Jerusalem, Beirut, Aleppo, Bagdad, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Australia, to cross the Pacific Ocean by steamer, and to fly over America, thus making a tour of the world.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Jules Vedrines tells in a long dispatch of his memorable journey. Not once during the trip did his engine miss fire, and not a wire of the aeroplane was out of place when he landed.

Vedrines announces his intention to be the first aviator to fly to Australia. He will cross the intervening sea by way of the nearest island to the Australian Continent, a distance of little more than 200 miles.

The only difficult stretch of his Paris-to-Cairo journey was over the Taurus Mountains, compared to which the Pyrenees Mountains were "the merest trifle." He took on 240 litres of gasoline and forty litres of oil and flew over the plateaux at a height of nearly 16,000 feet. For two hours he was tossed about like a chip above the desolate peaks, where, should he have suffered a breakdown, help would have been impossible. He almost looped the loop, but not of his own volition, when he alighted on the seashore. Never had he experienced such a terrible sensation.

MEXICO SEIZES THE TIMES.

Copies Confiscated, Say News Agencies in the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29.—It is understood that the Government is confiscating copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to agencies here for distribution, the paper being practically unobtainable except by individual subscribers.

The reason for this action is not ascertainable. It is denied by minor Government officials, although the news agencies confirm it.

MORGAN GIFT FOR POLICE.

$1,000 for Pension Fund as Tribute to Bluecoats' Service.

J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday sent a check for $1,000 to Police Commissioner Waldo to be applied to the Police Pension Fund.

The check was sent in recognition of the work done by the police at the funeral of Mr. Morgan's father, the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

MRS. MACKAY GONE AWAY.

Sublets House She Leased and Will Not Return to Town This Winter.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, it came out yesterday, has sub-leased the St. John Smith residence at 129 East Seventieth Street, which she leased recently, to Robert C. Hill, President of a coal company, for immediate occupancy.

Mrs. Mackay leased the house for the season, and occupied it about the middle of November, but the condition of her health has now caused her to take a long rest away from town. Having disposed of the leasehold, she will probably not return to New York before next Winter.

MONTEREY IN A FIERCE GALE

Two of Ward Liner's Crew Injured on Her Trip to Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—The Ward liner Monterey arrived this morning a day late. Owing to a severe storm, lasting twenty-four hours, the steamer was compelled to lay to twelve hours.

Carmen Izquidero, a Cuban passenger, suffered a stroke of paralysis from fright. Two seamen were injured, one seriously. Capt. Smith says the storm was the worst in ten years. The waves sometimes went over the funnels, and some lifeboats were smashed, and some staterooms wrecked.

MAY AVERT FRISCO STRIKE.

Road's Receivers Offer Some Concessions to the Telegraphers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—There will be no strike of telegraphers on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, according to indications to-night. The Strike Committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers will meet the receivers of the railroad again to-morrow in an attempt to reach an agreement.

The railroad company has agreed to a wage increase, but not to the 15 per cent. increase asked by the men. It also has agreed to pay overtime, but not double overtime as demanded.

LESS NOISE NEW YEAR'S EVE

Mayor Kline Puts His Ban on Horns and Bells.

The public ear will be spared the noise of the tin horn this New Year's Eve, if the authority of Mayor Kline is great enough to smite down the tradition. Commissioner Waldo is asked in a communication from the City Hall to suppress the tooting of the horn, which is briefly described by the Mayor as "noise."

Celebrators on Manhattan Island will be expected to adapt their tastes on New Year's Eve to the singing of carols in Madison Square Park and the chimes of old Trinity on lower Broadway. It is especially in the vicinity of these two places that Mayor Kline has asked the Police Commissioner to take strong measures to put down tin horns and other noise makers. But in all parts of the city tooting and bell ringing will be officially in bad taste.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED—SS Uranium. SS Finland. SS City of Montgomery.

BY WIRELESS—SS Cymric, from New York for Liverpool, reported 103 miles W. of Fastnet at 9 P. M. last night, and is due at Queenstown to-day.

ANGLO-GERMAN GENERAL ENTENTE

Covers Several Problems, Washington Admits—Doubts Anti-American Trade Compact.

BUT THE STORY PERSISTS

Sponsors Claim First-Hand Foreign Information--Say Events Will Vindicate Them.

DENIED BY BOTH NATIONS

Report Ascribed in London to Exposition Agent — Exhibit at Fair "Insurance Against Trouble."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It is difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion from what was said here to-day as to the application of the present British-German understanding to prospective efforts of American financial and commercial interests to extend their activities in South America. In authoritative quarters of the State Department, the report that an agreement existed between the two European nations to checkmate American enterprise was discountenanced, but, in the face of this, persons claiming to have inside information from abroad declared that there was ample evidence that the reputed agreement was in full force and would become apparent in due course.

State Department officials said frankly that they had known for some time that Great Britain and Germany were arranging their differences over several questions of importance, but none of these, it was declared, touched the United States—or the Western Hemisphere, for that matter—except as regarded the Panama-Pacific Exposition. These negotiations were a matter of common knowledge among nations, it was said, and constituted no reason to believe that the entente between the two Governments contemplated a general alliance to checkmate American trade.

The understanding between Germany and Great Britain that neither should participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition without notifying the other of that intention was acknowledged to be in force, but officials gave the impression that they regarded it as entirely apart from the general understanding between the two European nations, and not a part of a compact to display an unfriendly attitude toward the United States.

Predict Early Developments.

Balancing these assertions are the emphatic assertions of the other persons to whom allusion has been made. While these persons say they are not willing to produce evidence at this time, they are emphatic in declaring that within a comparatively brief period it will become obvious that Great Britain and Germany are working in co-operation to prevent United States trade from gaining headway in the rich South American field, where the two European nations have had the lead for a long time.

The Government's information as to the reason for the agreement of Great Britain and Germany not to take part in the San Francisco fair was made known to-day. Each country, it was said, had arrived separately at the decision that official participation was neither desirable nor essential, the common reason being that such expositions were becoming too frequent, were of little value to foreign nations participating, and were too expensive. Germany, it was said, had arrived at this conclusion after the Imperial Industrial Commission had reported that it found no great desire among industrial interests to take part in the exposition.

It was while Great Britain and Germany were negotiating for an adjustment of their differences concerning the Bagdad Railway and German and British affairs in East Africa that the matter of the San Francisco fair was brought into prominence. Prior to that time both Governments had declined the invitation of the United States to take part in the exposition.

It was represented in the conference that if either Government should reconsider its decision to give no encouragement to the fair it should notify the other, a further cause for irritation between them might be prevented, and out of this suggestion grew an agreement that neither would accept the American invitation without previously notifying the other that it intended to do so.

Germany's Attitude Puzzling.

Out of knowledge of this condition apparently has grown, in part at least, the understanding that the British-German entente has a wider application to American affairs. But it is asserted by persons who claim first-hand knowledge of what has taken place that their information is based on fact and not on inference or deduction.

The story told would be accepted here with less questioning if it did not seek to place Germany in a position of being unfriendly to the United States. In recent years the German Government has shown a spirit of decided cordiality in its dealings with this country. This has been notably so in the case of the Mexican trouble.

The German attitude toward the efforts of President Wilson had been a source of satisfaction, particularly as the position of the British Government was regarded as unfriendly. In these circumstances many close observers find it hard to believe that whatever may be the German arrangement with Great Britain regarding South America, Germany did not enter into it with the intention of displaying opposition to American enterprise.

At the same time the United States Government has increasing evidence that

dealing with the alleged Anglo-German agreement against the United States. The Times says it can state with authority that the story has not and never had the slightest foundation in fact, and similar denials are published in other newspapers.

The London Times Washington correspondent, in seeking to discover the origin of the story, points out that it is also circulated in San Francisco on the authority of an agent of the Panama Exposition Committee, who has just returned from Europe. This, says the correspondent, confirms the suspicion regarding its genesis. The correspondent continues:

"It is not believed that the imagination of the State Department could have pieced it together, whatever it may think of the completed work.

"Nevertheless, nobody who care for the good of the Anglo-American relationship can afford to ignore the affair. It is true that it also implicates Germany, but Germany is not a protagonist to the Panama tolls controversy and has no Canada on this Continent. Her stake in Mexico is less than ours, and, finally, she hasn't in every great American city, in many newspaper offices, and even in high places of Government people whose race tradition it is to hate her.

"As a rule the German-American keeps a soft place in his heart for the Fatherland. The Irish-American is often a very different type of ex-patriot, and for two reasons the Irish-American sentiment at present is well worth watching.

"In the first place certain Irish-American politicians have much influence in Washington, and, secondly, it is safe to say that failure to settle the Home Rule question would produce an outbreak of Irish-American hostility to Britain scarcely calculated to improve the Anglo-American relations. By the Irish-American is meant, of course, the professional nationalist. It is not, indeed, too much to say that, thanks mainly to official mistakes and in no sense to public opinion in England, the relationship between the United States and Great Britain is now in more danger of being clouded by misunderstanding than for a long time past.

"First came the Panama tolls controversy, which might well have been avoided had Downing Street not allowed President Taft and Congress to develop their preferential policy without any hint of disfavor, and now there is the Government refusal to participate in the Panama Exhibition, a refusal which thoughtful Americans are quite ready to admit may be commercially justifiable, but which from a broad point of view they condemn on the ground it is tantamount to a refusal to insure cheaply against certain obvious risks proffered by Mexico, by the Panama controversy, and by various other things, for it is still a question of insuring against the possibility of future trouble."

ADMITS EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

Queer German "Denial"—"Informal Decision" Regarding the Fair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—A German news agency having received a brief cabled summary of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S article, telling of the report that England and Germany refused to exhibit at San Francisco as a protest against the growing influence of the United States in Latin America, an official German "denial" is forthcoming tonight.

It is declared that there is no "agreement" whatever between England and Germany; only "an exchange of views." Both Governments "happened to come to the same conclusion" in regard to the exposition, but did so "quite independently" after sounding representative commercial and industrial authorities.

There was "another exchange of views" after each Government had taken its decision. It was then "informally decided" that both should adhere to the decisions taken.

One of the explanations advanced by the exposition's friends in Berlin as to why England took the initiative in inducing Germany to agree not to go to San Francisco is as follows: British manufacturers, it is alleged, hesitate nowadays to meet their German rivals in competition abroad, especially in the mechanical and steel and iron trades. Representatives of these interests in Great Britain are said to have acquainted the British Government with this fact and to have urged it to exploit Germany's reputed "exposition fatigue" with a view to an agreement whereby neither country should make a display at San Francisco.

British diplomacy, it is pointed out, has thus scored a signal victory for British manufacturers by shrewdly getting rid of a dangerous rival for the great markets in South America and the Far East.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Statements printed in the United States that Great Britain and Germany had concluded an understanding to curb the financial and commercial activities of the United States in South America were characterized to-day by the British Foreign Office as pure invention.

A BIG DANISH EXHIBIT.

Art, Agriculture, and Industry to be Displayed at San Francisco.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 29.—Denmark is to take a prominent place at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in both the art and agricultural departments. The art exhibit is to be housed in the Hall of Art, while the agricultural exhibit is to be both representative and original.

Besides these features, Danish industries are to have 6,000 square feet in the main exhibition, where the world-renowned Copenhagen porcelain will be shown, and, in addition, Denmark is to have her own building, furnished to display modern Danish culture.

REFUSES OUR REQUEST.

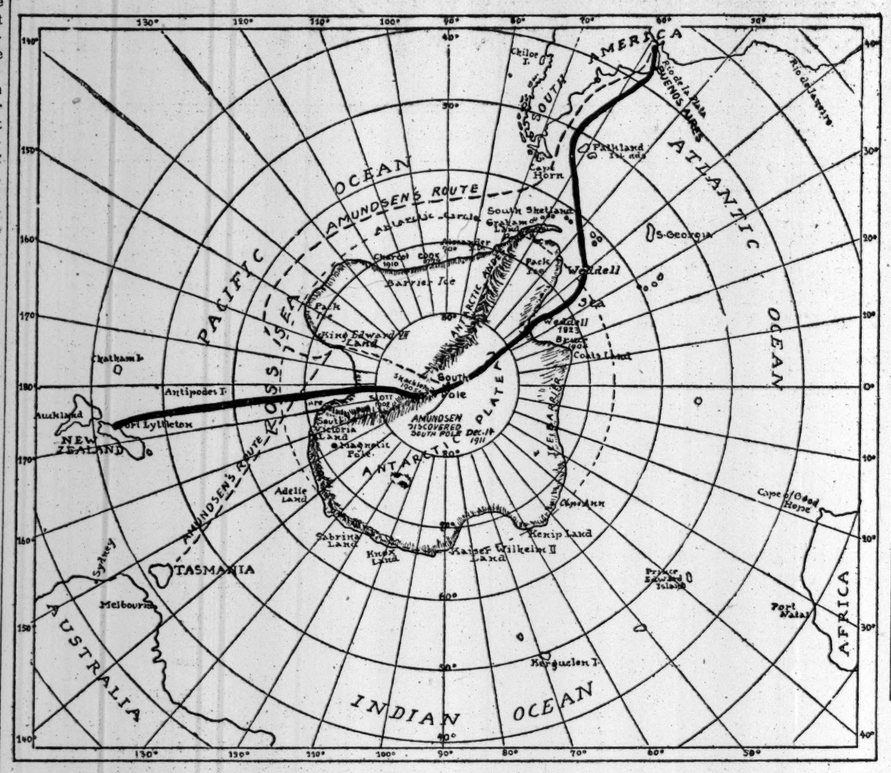
But Germany Is Willing to Bargain Over Tariff Concessions.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Germany to-day refused the request of the United States Government for the "most favored nation" treatment of American steel, rubber shoes, &c., but it was hinted that she was willing to bargain for this concession if the United States would make an equivalent offer in return for it.

The reply of the German Government to the application of the United States Government points out features of the American tariff law—namely, the inspection of the books of manufacturers and the administrative regulations—which Germany would like to see changed.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets remove cause. There is only One "BROMO QUININE." It has signature of E. W. Grove on box. 25c.—Adv.

How Shackleton Plans to Cross the Antarctic.



SHACKLETON PLANS RECORD POLAR TRIP

Continued from Page 1.

of six men will land and proceed immediately on the march across the continent. Otherwise permanent Winter quarters will be laid on Weddell Sea, and depots will be laid out toward the pole before the Winter, in which event the expedition will cross the continent the following year.

In addition to the six men of the transcontinental party, there will be a biologist, a geologist, and a physician attached to the ship. Others may be added if the funds permit. Probably thirty men will be taken altogether. The oil fuel will enable the expedition to do without stokers. Sir Ernest Shackleton says that the more money he has for the expedition the more he will be able to enlarge its scope.

During the Summer months the first ship will navigate from the Winter quarters around toward Ross Sea from the Graham Land coast, and when the season is too advanced for more work to be done, she will return to South America.

The smaller, or secondary ship, will leave New Zealand in November and land a party on the Ross Sea coast to meet the transcontinental party, who will return in her to New Zealand. "I may be asked," said Sir Ernest, "how will the Ross Sea party know on their arrival in the antarctic whether the expedition from the other side of the continent has succeeded in crossing? They will not know, but will land at a prearranged base, at once form a sledging party on a previously settled meridian as far south as possible, to latitude 83 degrees, if this is practicable, and return to the ship in time to go north.

"I shall not depend on depots, but if they are laid they may be a valuable help. Should we come into contact with the Ross Sea party, they being fresh, the advantages of the meeting will be obvious. In the event of my not getting into touch with them the ship will return to New Zealand and relieve us the following year."

Wild to be Shackleton's Aid.

The second in command will be Frank Wild, who was a member of the Scott expedition of 1901-4 and the Shackleton expedition of 1908, and is one of the most experienced living polar explorers, while G. E. Marston will accompany the expedition as artist.

The equipment will be the best that experience can devise. The transantarctic party will begin the journey with 120 dogs, two sledges driven by aeroplane propellers with aeroplane engines, and an aeroplane with clipped wings in order to "taxi over the ice."

"What I propose to have," says Sir Ernest, "is an ordinary sledge, only larger than the usual size, with an aeroplane engine mounted on it and with an aeroplane propeller. I had the pulling power of such a machine worked out, and find that a sledge of this description is capable of dragging 2,000 pounds weight at the rate of five or six miles an hour.

"I propose to have two sledges built and thoroughly tested this Winter, either in Siberia or North Canada under similar conditions to those in the antarctic."

There are other features of interest in the equipping of the expedition. Cinematograph pictures will be taken along the whole route by cameras of the latest type. The food question, too, is being scientifically studied, and all the members of the expedition will be specially coached in cookery.

On the question of finance Sir Ernest Shackleton, who estimates the cost of the expedition, if its full objects are carried out, at $250,000, said to-day:

"Though I have enough money to start the expedition, the more I have the more I can do. I want to make this expedition one of the greatest ever undertakn from a scientific as well as from an exploration point of view. I do not ask for a public subscription. I shall make no appeal through any newspaper. I hope, however, that not only this country, but the dominions and colonies, will support me in what I regard as an imperial effort. I may add that I could have started on this expedition long ago, but I always resolutely refused to do so until I had all the financial arrangements concluded.

"The entire expedition will not return to civilization till the Spring of 1916, but I hope that the transcontinental party will accomplish the long march in one season and be able to bring news to civilization in April, 1915."

Although Sir Ernest Shackleton has entered the field while another expedition, that of Foster Stackhouse, is under way, there is no question of rivalry between the two. Mr. Stackhouse is preparing to chart and survey the vast unknown King Edward VII. Land. He intends to sail for the antarctic next August. A feature of his expedition will be an aeroplane equipment.

Mr. Stackhouse regards it as well within the bounds of possibility that scouting flights by an airman will easily save him a season in the ice. It would not be necessary, he stated today, for the airman to remain longer than twenty minutes aloft, and experts had assured him that this work was quite possible in exceedingly low temperatures both for engine and man.

INSISTS COLOMBIA WAS MENACED BY US

London Times Declares That the Washington Government Upset Lord Murray's Plans.

HE STILL HAS AN OPTION

Contracts for Surveys Carry the Right to Tender for Work at Cartagena and Buenaventura.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—In connection with Lord Murray of Elibank's signature of Colombian contracts for harbor works at Cartagena and Buenaventura, The Times learns that the contracts are for surveys and plans, with an option to tender. The Times adds that the position of these ports in relation to the Panama Canal gives them great prospective importance. Buenaventura is the best harbor on the Pacific Coast of Colombia, which is likewise true of Cartagena with reference to the Atlantic Coast.

The Times in an article in its South American Supplement on the Pearson contracts says it learns from an authoritative source that the real reason for the withdrawal of the Colombian contract was that Lord Murray became convinced that Colombia's fear of the United States would prevent the passage of the contract, and it maintains the truth of the report that the Colombian Congress received an official intimation from Washington that the grant of an oil concession to a British or any European firm would prejudice the negotiations for the settlement of the outstanding disputes between Colombia and the United States.

"Notwithstanding the official denial from the Minister of Foreign Affairs," says the article, "the principal European diplomats at Bogota, the British, French, and Spanish Ministers—the German Minister has been absent all this year—have, we understand, satisfied themselves fully in the matter, and have not only informed their Governments that the United States Government has, in fact, brought pressure to bear on Colombia not to enter into or confirm any important European contract, but have also reported that Lord Murray has been a champion of European commercial interests at a particularly critical time."

The writer of the article says that Lord Murray's fight against the powerful and persistent opposition from American sources would seem to develop from a question of a petroleum contract into a fight for British and European interests in general. He adds:

"There is at least no doubt that the withdrawal caused thoughtful men in Colombia to appreciate sharply the American danger and to make them most anxious to attract European houses of the first order to the country. This idea may gradually permeate the whole country, and in this case the result of Lord Murray's work in Colombia this year is likely to be of far-reaching importance."

MRS. TILLMAN'S DEMAND.

Wants Report of Post Office Inspector Against Her Made Public.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Ala., Dec. 29.—I demand that the Post Office Inspector reports, on which it is said my removal was based, be made public, and ask for open investigation. IDA O. TILLMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Post Office Department is not inclined to make public the text of the report of a Post Office Inspector on which, according to department officials, the removal from office of Mrs. Ida O. Tilliman, late Postmaster at Geneva, Ala., was based. It was said at the department to-day that the report showed that Mrs. Tillman "was utterly inattentive" to her duties, and it was added that if she had attended to them she would be serving as Postmaster at Geneva to-day.

In not making public the report of the Inspector the department was following its general practice. It is likely, however, that in view of the attention the case has attracted some action will be taken which will induce the department in its own defense to make known the charges against Mrs. Tillman and the evidence obtained to sustain them. One department official said that there was no reason for sympathy in Mrs. Tillman's case.

You can ride from Aeolian Hall to the Pennsylvania Station for 30 cents. Telephone 7400 Columbus

MRS. LILLIE D. BLAKE LOW.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 29.—The condition of Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who is ill at Dr. Linn Nelden's sanitarium at Tea Neck, became so critical to-night that little hope was held out for her recovery. A bulletin stated that Mrs. Blake was unconscious and sinking rapidly, and that she might not live until morning. She was unable to take nourishment to-day.

Mrs. Blake, who is widely known as a pioneer in the woman suffrage movement in this country and as a writer, is 78 years old. For eleven years she was President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

WALDO RESIGNS; WILL GO WEDNESDAY

Continued from Page 1.

pointments, and many Republican leaders, in despair, appealed to Mr. Whitman to look out for their interests. When Mr. Mitchel was asked yesterday if his luncheon conference with Mr. Whitman was important he said: "Not exactly important, but it was pleasant.'

"Did you discuss the police situation?"

"Yes," he replied, "we discussed the situation in considerable detail. We expect to have many more talks on the same subject. In fact, there will be the closest harmony between the Police Department and the District Attorney's office."

MITCHEL'S SLATE NOT FILLED.

Can't Get Police Head or a Corporation Counsel to Suit.

The big questions that have been worrying Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel for weeks, who to appoint Police Commissioner and Corporation Counsel, remained unsettled yesterday, although Mr. Mitchel has practically decided upon the rest of his Cabinet slate, and although he has made extraordinary efforts to get the kind of men he wants for the two jobs.

As a result of several conferences with his advisers yesterday Mr. Mitchel decided not to appoint either a Republican or a Progressive to the office of Corporation Counsel. The appointment, it was said, will be given to an independent Democrat. As to the man, Mr. Mitchel is undecided himself. Montgomery Hare and George V. Mullan, Mr. Mitchel's former law partner, are both out of the race it was said.

There is a possibility that Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards will remain. The only other man Mr. Mitchel has in mind for the place is John T. Fetherston, an engineer and Assistant Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Bureau in Richmond. The fact that Commissioner Edwards was in conference with Mr. Mitchel at the latter's home on Sunday was taken to mean that the Mayor-elect had asked the Commissioner to remain.

"The conference had no particular significance," said Mr. Mitchel yesterday. "I wanted to know about certain things relating to the department, and naturally I sent for Mr. Edwards to talk them over with him."

Although Mr. Mitchel refused to discuss appointments yesterday, it is known that he has decided to appoint John A. Kingsbury Commissioner of Charities, Katharine B. Davis Commissioner of Correction, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz President of the Civil Service Commission. Dr. Moskowitz could have been Park Commissioner, but he declined, on the ground that his sympathies and training did not lie in that direction.

Mr. Kingsbury is a Progressive and has had an interesting experience as a sociologist. In order to study the subject he tramped about the country, and at one time was a horse jockey. He is Chairman of the City Committee of Yonkers, where he lives, and is Secretary and General Agent of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York. He is Chairman of the Social and Industrial Justice Committee of the Legislative Committee of the Progressive State Committee.

Mr. Mitchel has given much attention to selecting a Fire Commissioner, and it was said on good authority last night that he intends to appoint Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, to the post. Cabot Ward, a lawyer of 32 Nassau Street and former Secretary and Acting Governor of Porto Rico, was an active candidate for the job. Mr. Mitchel offered to make Mr. Ward Park Commissioner. Mr. Ward declined, saying he wanted to be Fire Commissioner. Mr. Mitchel, it was said, still hopes to induce Mr. Ward to become Park Commissioner.

It was Mr. Adamson's intention to remain in the Mayor's office as secretary to Mr. Mitchel, providing he could get the salary increased. This plan has miscarried, however, and it was said last night that Mr. Adamson would positively be appointed to succeed Fire Commissioner Johnson. For Health Commissioner Mr. Mitchel is still considering Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, and for Water Commissioner William Williams, former Commissioner of Immigration for New York.

F. J. H. Kracke, former Naval Officer, is an active candidate for Bridge Commissioner, but Mr. Mitchel is considering the candidacy of Leon S Moisseiff, an assistant engineer in the department. Marvin Scudder is still on Mr Mitchel's slate for Commissioner of Accounts.

The Mayor-elect it was said last night had positively made up his mind to reappoint R. A. C. Smith Dock Commissioner; David Ferguson, Supervisor of the City Record, and Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board. It is very probable, it was also said, that he will retain Charles T. White as a Tax Commissioner and John J. Murphy as Tenement House Commissioner. Another official who is likely to remain in office is Joseph Haag, secretary of the Board of Estimate.

There was a report last night that Frederick J. Groehl, an Assistant District Attorney, is to be appointed First Deputy Police Commissioner. Mr. Groehl, it was said, had done effective detective work in the District Attorney's office, and has the backing of the District Attorney.

The fact that J. O. Hammitt resigned yesterday as secretary of the Citizens' Union led to the rumor that he was to receive an appointment in Mr. Mitchel's cabinet, but Mr. Hammit said he had made up his mind to resign six months ago, and that he was not looking for another job. He will continue to be active in Citizens' Union work as a member of the Executive Committee and of the Committee on Legislation. Wilfred Earl Youker, who has been assistant secretary for a year and a half, was appointed secretary. Chairman William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens' Union said last night:

"We are sorry to lose the services of Mr. Hammitt as secretary, but are fortunate in being able to fill the vacancy so satisfactorily. Plans are under way for still further increasing the effectiveness of the work of the Citizens' Union, which during the last eight years has contributed so largely to the improvement in city conditions."

THREE DEPUTY CHIEFS RETIRE

Guerin, Callaghan, and McCartney Make Way for New Men.

On the eve of his retirement Fire Commissioner Johnson stirred his department vigorously yesterday with the result that at sundown there were three new Deputy Chiefs and three men retired on substantial pensions, besides minor promotions all down the line.

The most important man to go is William Guerin, who has been acting head of the Fire Prevention Bureau since its inauguration and who leaves the department, after twenty-four years of service, at a pension of $3,150. The other Deputy Chiefs retired are Callaghan and McCartney on pensions of $2,800 a year. Both men have been in failing health for some years. The three vacancies are filled by the promotion from Chiefs of Battalion of Edward J. North, Peter Sloane, and Joseph Crawley. Captains Henry, Raab, and Hennessey are now Battalion Chiefs and Lieutenants Sherry, Davison, and Pitzer become Captains.

The Commissioner made a speech to six firemen to whom he presented gold medals given by the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York. These were for bravery in the rescue of persons from drowning and the firemen who received them were Patrick Hayes, John F. Thornton, Owen J. Ryan, George C. Farr, Joseph T. McDonald, and John T. Hollman.

THE FUTURE.
Your opportunity may be waiting for you in the Help Wanted Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Have you consulted it with the view of making your career a success? See next to last page to-day. —Adv.

MAYOR STAYS AWAY FROM WALDO DINNER

Much Comment Among 600 Guests at Testimonial to Commissioner.

NO EXPLANATION GIVEN

Mr. Kline Was Chairman of Committee That Arranged Function and Was to be Toastmaster.

Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, who was the Chairman of the Executive Committee of a body of representative citizens who tendered a dinner to Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, at the Waldorf-Astoria, failed to attend the dinner himself last night, and as a result there was a lot of talk in the room to the effect that Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, had let the Mayor know that he would not be displeased if Mayor Kline remained away.

Not only was the Mayor the Chairman of the committee that arranged the testimony, but he was also to have been the toastmaster. That Mayor-elect Mitchel had requested Mayor Kline to stay away could not be verified last night, and friends of Mr. Waldo when asked about the rumor said they were certain that the Mayor's absence was not due to a request of Mr. Mitchel's, and that there was some reason, not uncomplimentary to Mr. Waldo, that was responsible for his failure to appear at the dinner.

The dinner was a non-partisan affair, and was attended by about 600 men, among them some of the best known in New York. Among the speakers were Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives, and each of them was agreed on one point at least, and that was, that New York never had a more honest, a harder working, or a more faithful and efficient Police Commissioner than is the man who ceases to hold that office at midnight to-morrow.

Benedict J. Greenhut was the toastmaster in the absence of Mayor Kline, and the speakers besides Mr. Waldo were Supreme Court Justice Luke D. Stapleton, Martin W. Littleton, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Bainbridge Colby, Edward N. Tierney, and George D. Porter, the Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia.

Mr. Littleton was the first and Commissioner Waldo the last of the speakers. Mr. Littleton paid a tribute to the memory of Mayor Gaynor, who, he said, had been the greatest of Mayors and a man who had appreciated the fine qualities of his Police Commissioner and stood by him in stormy as well as fair weather.

"Commissioner Waldo," said Mr. Littleton, "has been patient, civil, courtous, fair, and unafraid. He has lived through the storm and has weathered it with honor unimpaired. He has his scars, but the world loves a scarred man and pays little attention to those who have none of them. We cannot think of Mr. Waldo without thinking of him to whom he was so closely affiliated. I refer to the friend, yes, the absolute protector, who unfalteringly stood behind our guest of honor of to-night."

Justice Stapleton, the next speaker, defended New York from the attacks of those whom he characterized as the city's severest critics, some of whom he said had come from distant places to tell New Yorkers how the city should be run. Some of these critics are now about to realize power, he added, and he said he hoped that their calumnies and slanders would cease. Justice Stapleton said he wished the greatest possible success for the Mitchel administration.

Mr. Colby and then Mr. Olcott spoke. Then followed Director Porter of Philadelphia, who said that he had watched his career and admired the manner in which Mr Waldo had administered one of the most difficult municipal offices in the world. Edward M. Tierney then took the floor and presented to Mr. Waldo in the name of the 600 citizens who had arranged the dinner a $2,000 silver service of forty-seven pieces.

Commissioner Waldo had his turn next. As he stood up the men about the tables gave him a salute with police whistles, and when the noise ceased the Commissioner delivered his valedictory.

"I appreciate deeply," said Commissioner Waldo, "the honor which is conferred upon me to-night. This is, so far as I know, the only occasion upon which a dinner has been given to the outgoing Police Commissioner. In twelve years there have been eight Police Commissioners, the average time of service, therefore, being about one and one-half years. I have held that office for almost twice this period.

"For my part I am glad that the term is about completed. In the years I have been with the department as First Deputy and as Commissioner I have come to respect and love the eleven thousand men who constitute the police force of this city. There is not a finer body of men to be found anywhere in this or any other country.

My only future interest in the department is that the incoming administration shall endeavor to bring about a constantly higher standard of honor and discipline among the rank and file of this force. Their aim should be to establish and maintain a condition where the citizens of this city shall give to the police the respect and admiration that it deserves.

"Men endeavor to live up to the standard which the public set for them. Nothing does more injury to the force, and, consequently, to the city, than the abuse piled on 11,000 men by those seeking political fame and fortune, even at the expense of thousands of innocent men. At the end of years of the most painstaking investigation, only a small fraction of a per cent. of them can be shown to have been guilty of any crime. I do not know of any body of men of equal size who could have been so thoroughly investigated and so few guilty men found.

"The police have always been the target for those desiring to criticise an administration. Let one of the 11,000 men go wrong, even though the offense took place before the administration. By means of false stories, issued by the press bureau of the opposition, the public may be aroused as in no other way. Fortunately, the press and the public cannot be misled indefinitely.

"We will never have a permanently efficient Police Department as long as it continues to be subject to the control of Mayors who are seeking political advancement. If it is desired to have an honest and efficient police administration the Police Commissioner must be appointed for a term of years, and be removable only upon charges before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court or other competent judicial body.

"I wish I had the time to tell you of some of the remarkable decisions rendered in gambling, excise, and other cases in which the defendants were either partners or pals of the powers that controlled. Do you know that in the last two years 652 persons who have been actually convicted of burglary have been turned loose after conviction with a suspended sentence, that is, no punishment at all, possibly on the old theory that every dog is entitled to one bite. If this is the idea, then, with a population of 5,501,000 of people, we still can have a considerable number of burglaries coming to us which we should allow to go unpunished.

"There is no great police problem, but there is the great problem of honest administration By honest administration I do not mean an administration that tells us every half hour that it is honest, but one that is sufficiently honest not to be obliged to talk about it. Give the police the proper, honest support of the judiciary. Let the same amount of energy be expended in the prosecution of criminals that is expended very properly on the investigation of the police."

"It has been my desire to leave the department in such shape that my successor shall, in no way, be hampered by any of my appointments or selections. He would find all the headships of bureaus and divisions vacant. He might retain, if he sees fit, the men who in my opinion have been successfully filling these places. If he did so he would, however, be responsible for their future conduct. It will give me personally much satisfaction if he will reappoint them, as it will prove that he indorses my administration of such bureaus in which he may retain the men who have been with me."

Among those at the dinner were William Loeb, Jr., Herbert L. Satterlee, George L. Boldt, Archibald R. Watson, Belvidere Brooks, Gen. Howard Carroll, William R. Hearst, William Nelson Cromwell, George S. Dougherty, George Ehret, Jr., Daniel Frohman, Bernard Ilgenfritz, Isaac Gimbel, Henry Siegel, Rodman Wanamaker, N. Taylor Greenhut, J. B. Greenhut, Isaac Guggenheim, Col. William G. Haan, U. S. A.; Peter Cooper Hewitt, Adrian Iselin, Foxhall Keene, Douglas L. McKay, E. H. Outerbridge, Herman Ridder, Henry W. Taft, and William Waestaff.

TO STOP BAY POLLUTION.

Glynn Will Co-operate with Federal and New Jersey Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Following a conference to-day with Edward Hatch, Jr., and J. T. O'Sullivan of New York, Gov. Glynn announced his purpose to cooperate with those gentlemen and with Gov. Fielder of New Jersey and the Federal authorities to stop the pollution of New York Bay and the lower Hudson. Mr. Hatch told the Governor that by reason of the pollution from the Passaic River and other streams the fishing industry, which at one time was more valuable than all the farms from New York City to Syracuse, had been destroyed.

Mr. Sullivan said that New York City was opposed to having the State institution at Yorktown Heights drain over its watershed. The Governor suggested that the city buy the property on which the State institutions—the Mohansic hospital and the Training School for Boys—are located.

Mr. Glynn promised to meet the Federal authorities in New York City in January to discuss Federal and State remedial legislation.

TREE STARTS A FIRE.

Christmas Celebration Destroys One House and Part of Another.

Two children were playing around a candle-lit Christmas tree in the home of William Heintz, 216 Myrtle Avenue, Irvington, N. J., yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock, when one of them bumped into the tree and overturned it. The tree caught fire almost instantly and soon the whole room was in flames. The cries of the children attracted Mrs. Heintz who was in the kitchen preparing dinner. She rushed into the room, snatched up the two children and carried them safely to the street.

Persons passing the house saw the flames from the street and turned in a fire alarm. When the apparatus arrived, the house was burning to the roof and an adjoining house owned by Frank Lamb had caught fire. A second alarm was turned in. The Heintz home was totally destroyed and the Lamb residence was partially burned, but for a while the entire block was threatened. The loss was about $10,000.

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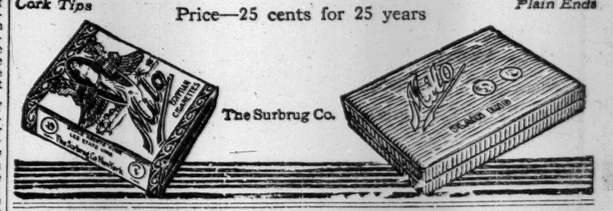
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NATIONAL SOCIETY TO CONSERVE LIFE

Life Extension Institute Formed to Teach Hygiene and Prevention of Disease.

LARGE CAPITAL BEHIND IT

Ex-President Taft, Chairman; Prof. Irving Fisher, E. E. Rittenhouse, and Others Direct It.

Conservation of human life by the systematic application of modern science is the object of the Life Extension Institute, which was incorporated at Albany yesterday. At a meeting of its Directors held yesterday afternoon in the board room of the Guaranty Trust Company ex-President William H. Taft was elected Chairman of the board and E. E. Rittenhouse, Conservation Commissioner of the Equitable Life Assurance Society President of the institute. He will sever his connection with the Equitable and give all his time to his new work.

Headquarters of the new organization, which will be national in its scope, will be opened within a few days in the office building at 25 West Forty-fifth Street.

While essentially philanthropic, the Life Extension Institute, unlike some other agencies to promote health and longevity, will be placed on a self-supporting basis from the very beginning, if the ideas of its founders are carried out. On its Board of Directors are a number of men with large means at their command, and the new health promoting agency is heavily backed with capital. Just how much could not be learned yesterday from any of the men connected with the institute, but it was intimated in well-informed quarters that $1,000,000 would be at the disposal of the founders, though it is not believed that anything like that amount will be required to start the work.

On its purely philanthropic side the Life Extension Institute will disseminate life-saving knowledge which is to be supplied by savants from all parts of the world through the institute's Hygiene Reference Board, of which Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University will be Chairman, and which will be composed of some of the foremost authorities on sanitation and hygiene in the United States. Col. William Crawford Gorgas, whose fight against yellow fever in Havana and in the Canal Zone has tended to reduce the death rate there to a small fraction of what it was, will be on this board as chief consultant in sanitation. The information gathered by this expert board will be given to the public without money and without price.

Large Staff of Physicians.

On what may be termed its business side, the institute will offer its services to life insurance companies and to the general public as examiners to determine the physical condition of policy holders and individuals at a very reasonable fee. For this purpose a large staff of physicians will be maintained by the institute at headquarters in the large cities of the United States.

Here is the Board of Directors of the Life Extension Institute: William H. Taft, Chairman; Harold A. Ley of Springfield, originator of the plan; Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, E. E. Rittenhouse, Robert W. De Forest, Frank A. Vanderlip, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and Charles H. Sabin of this city, Francis R. Cooley of Hartford, Conn., and Henry A. Bowman of Springfield, Mass.

Many of the members of the Board of Directors are already identified with civic and philanthropic work. Many are men of large affairs. Mr. De Forest, beside being President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is a Trustee of the Sage Foundation. Dr. Gould is President of the City and Suburban Lands Company, which has erected a large number of model tenements in this city. Mr. Vanderlip is President of the National City Bank. Mr. Sabin is Vice President of the Guarantee Trust Company. Messrs. Cooley and Bowman are bankers. Mr. Ley is a business man.

Mr. Ley will be Treasurer of the Institute and James D. Lennahan its Secretary. Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, a well-known writer on hygiene, has been retained as Medical Director.

The plan and scope of the Institute were outlined in a statement made public yesterday by Prof. Fisher in which he said in part:

"The Institute has a Hygiene Reference Board of nearly a hundred leading experts on various subjects pertaining to health. The purpose of this board is to help determine the truth on hygienic questions referred to it. The board includes Dr. Lee K. Frankel, head of the extensive social service of the Metropolitan; Dr. Burnside Foster, who was the first to advocate free medical examinations for policy holders; Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to England, who has been especially active in the movement to exterminate the hook-worm disease; Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and a deep student of eugenics; Dr. C. B. Davenport of the Eugenics Record office; Dr. George H. Simmons, Secretary of the American Medical Association; Dr. William J. Mayo, the celebrated surgeon; Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, Director of the Yale Sheffield Scientific School; President David Starr Jordan of the Carnegie Peace Foundation; Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross; Dr. Wickliffe Rose of the Rockefeller Hook-Worm Commission; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of pure food fame; Dr. William H. Tolman of the American Museum of Safety, and some seventy others, mostly technical experts in scientific hygiene.

"The method to be used to prolong life is very simple and the same as applied to ordinary machinery—inspection and repair. Any person, whether as a policy holder in a company which employs the institute or as an outside individual, may have an expert examination made of his physical condition. If he is entitled to the examination as a policy holder, he has it without cost to himself.

For Inspection and Repair.

"After the human machine has been inspected, the individual will be advised to see his family physician, who will be furnished a full statement of the results of the examination—high blood pressure, or whatever the disability may be. Dr. Fisk, on the basis of his experience in this work for the Provident Savings and Postal Life, is convinced that the simple early discovery of slight impairments, which would induce the impaired man to consult his doctor before it is too late, has greatly reduced the death rate among those who had the good fortune to take the examinations.

"The institute plans to make arrangements not only with life insurance companies but with schools, industrial establishments, clubs and individuals, as well as to co-operate with hygiene agencies and movements of all kinds, including those connected with the tuberculosis movement, the social hygiene movement, the eugenics movements, the public health departments. Federal, State, and municipal, and even popular gymnastics and sports. It will establish laboratories in the larger cities for analysis of blood, urine, &c., of the persons examined.

E. E. Rittenhouse, after his election as President of the Institute, was interviewed by a TIMES reporter at his office in the Equitable suites at the City Indemnity Building, 165 Broadway.

"I will not at this early stage undertake to discuss the plan in detail," he said, "Broadly speaking, the aim of the Life Extension Institute will be to bring about a closer relation between as large a portion of the public as we can reach and their medical advisers, and to spread abroad knowledge to promote health and prevent disease which will be the fruit of research by the best medical minds in the world.

Prevention the Only Aim.

"In the promotion of health and longevity there are two distinct fields. One is treatment That is filled by the physicians and the institute will in no wise encroach upon it. The other is prophylaxis. This is our field, and we intend to bring to our work in that field the ripened fruits of scientific discovery and experience for the protection and preservation of health and the prevention of disease.

"There is a broad principle of philanthropy involved in the dissemination of life-saving knowledge to lengthen life that the institute is preparing to undertake and in what we propose to do to stimulate interest in the general subject of extending the length of human life and with it the vitality of the nation. The field is very broad, and it would be impossible to say now where our efforts will end That they will lead us into every legitimate line where the Institute can do good in the prevention of disease is certain. As every sound philanthropy should be, the Institute will be placed on a self-supporting basis.

While the insurance companies naturally are more interested in an agency for the lowering of death risks, it was said yesterday that the new Workmen's Compensation act which will become operative in this State beginning July 1 next year, would render the institute of inestimable value to large employers of labor.

The Metropolitan Life, the first large insurance company to subscribe to the service of the institute, will provide for the periodical examination of eighty thousand of its policy-holders by the Life Extension Institute on this basis: Holders of policies above $3,000, one examination annually; $3,000 policy-holders, one examination every other year; holders of policies for from $2,000 to $3,000 one examination in three years.

PAYS DEBT OF CONSCIENCE.

Education Board Gets $15 "for Books Used Too Long."

Some one with a conscience sent the Board of Education $15 yesterday in a letter undated and unsigned. The letter read:

There is $15 in this letter for books used too long to be used again or returned.

The letter was posted at the Hudson Terminal Post Office Station on Dec. 27.

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BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

GIRL ON STATE ROLL AS A ROAD LABORER

"M. J. Diamond" Was a Young Woman—Says Pay Voucher Was Forged.

WHITMAN CAN'T INDICT

Graft Testimony Goes to Osborne and Up-State Prosecutors—Contract Figures Raised.

District Attorney Whitman's search for graft in State contract work yesterday developed testimony involving State officials and contractors and opened the way for further inquiries, which it is asserted will entangle well-known men in Albany. The District Attorney bluntly told Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who presided at a session of the John Doe inquiry, that the testimony indicated that crimes had been committed.

The evidence furnished no basis for action by District Attorney Whitman, but transcripts of the testimony are to be sent to James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's graft investigator, and to the District Attorneys of Ulster and Monroe Counties. The testimony was the most sensational given thus far. Mr. Whitman confidently expects that it will lead to a number of indictments in the counties having jurisdiction.

Testimony was given as to the forgery of a State voucher. The name of a young girl stenographer, it was charged, was certified falsely on a pay roll. Testimony also was given indicating the padding of pay rolls through false certification as to the number of teams employed in the construction of a road. Information in Mr. Whitman's possession tends to show that the State was forced to pay $9 a day for the work of a team of horses, and that a system of overcharging was carried on extensively.

Other evidence was to the effect that the figures of a contract for repair work had been raised after the contract had been carried out. It was asserted that the contract figures were raised to facilitate the payment of a $300 "political assessment."

Among those whose names were brought out in the testimony were Arthur A. McLean, Democratic State Treasurer; Everett Fowler, "bagman" for the Democratic Committee; Charles F. Foley, Deputy Highway Commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Repairs; John Pallace of Rochester, a State Superintendent of Elections; Robert Stewart, Superintendent of Highways in Parma, N. Y.; a Mr. Bristow, formerly Division Superintendent of the State Bureau of Repairs in Rochester; John Daily, former Democratic County Chairman of Monroe County, and George Mills, who succeeded Bristow as Division Superintendent in Rochester.

The witnesses called by Mr. Whitman yesterday were Mary J. Diamond, a stenographer of Kingston; Patrick Kedlan, a contractor of Parma, N. Y.; Frank N. Truesdale, a contractor of Greece, N. Y.; Sephrne D. Gilbert, Auditor of the State Highway Department, W. D. Smith and Daniel E. Schoonmaker, foremen of laborers on State highway work in Ulster County, and William G. Merritt, formerly Division Superintendent of the Highways Department in Ulster County. The last three witnesses refused to waive immunity and were not examined in detail.

When the testimony had been taken District Attorney Whitman suggested that it be turned over to the proper authorities. Chief Magistrate McAdoo said that this would be done. The evidence, he said, showed "pronounced indications that there was a wide-ranging conspiracy to rob the State."

Out of Whitman's Reach.

Mr. Whitman in explaining the situation to Chief Magistrate McAdoo said:

It is going to be impossible to connect some of these transactions, in regard to which testimony has been taken, with New York County. It was my impression that one of these checks was given in New York. That does not appear to be the case. Of course there is evidence before this court that a crime of forgery was committed in another county, that is of affixing a forged signature as an indorsement to a check; that another crime of forgery was committed, namely, false certification of a public document, which under the law is forgery in the second degree; that another crime was committed in Monroe County in connection with the raising of the amount to be paid by the State of New York for a contract already performed, the terms of which had been met and complied with, and the amount already owing was increased.

These acts—constituting, it is unnecessary for me to state to the court, crimes under the penal laws of the State—I am unable to connect at the present time with any transactions in New York County.

I respectfully suggest, therefore, that I forward a copy of the transcript of this record to the Commissioner of the Governor, Mr. Osborne; to the District Attorney of Monroe County, and to the District Attorney of Ulster County.

If it should later transpire that these transactionss may be connected with the transactions within the jurisdiction of this court in this county, of course we can proceed further before the Grand Jury. Your Honor can understand that we were led to believe that some of these acts occurred in this county; I supposed at least some were, but the evidence before you does not disclose that.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo, in replying to Mr. Whitman, said:

In connection with the statement of the District Attorney, I think it not amiss, at this stage of the inquiry, to state that from the evidence already taken there are pronounced indications that there was a wide-ranging conspiracy to rob and swindle the State of New York, the centre of such conspiracy being, under the eye of the law, in this city.

I may also say—in answer to some criticism as to whether or not this inquiry should be conducted in public or in private—that when this information was laid before me as a Magistrate, that question was very carefully and painstakingly considered by both the District Attorney and myself.

I came to the conclusion that the conditions were such that the best interests of justice would be conserved by making this inquiry a public one. The law leaves that matter entirely discretionary with the Magistrate. It is a discretion which he should use with great care and circumspection. That was clearly pointed out in an opinion of Mr. Justice Woodward of the Appellate Division, Second Department, that that discretion was liable to abuse if the inquiry was used to exploit individuals or unnecessarily scandalize people by bringing their names into the inquiry when there was no evidence that they had committed a crime.

I owe it to Mr. Whitman to say that he has been most careful, in my judgment, in excluding every possible atom of testimony which did not show indication of the commission of a crime, and which would only tend to bring into disrepute the names of prominent people in this city.

Calls Girl to Testify.

The first witness called yesterday was Mary J. Diamond of Kingston.

She was the first woman witness of the John Doe inquiry. Miss Diamond, about 20 years old, was dressed in lavender and black. She was the only woman in the courtroom. She had been employed, she said, as part-time stenographer by Supt. William G. Merritt of the Repair Bureau of Ulster County.

"How were you put down on the payroll?" Assistant District Attorney Clark asked.

"As one of the laborers," replied the girl meekly.

As a day laborer Miss Diamond, the stenographer, appeared on the payroll as M. J. Diamond. She worked under this arrangement in July, August, and September, 1912. In July, she testified, Merritt asked her to sign the payroll as M. J. Diamond and she did. She subsequently got a check for $8.80, representing forty hours' work at 22 cents an hour. No one had kept a record of the hours she worked, she said. Her voucher was signed by C. Gordon Reel, State Highway Commissioner.

In August, it appeared from the testimony, M. J. Diamond worked, according to the payroll 189 hours for $39.60.

"Did you ever receive this $39.60?" she was asked.

"No, Sir," she replied, "but I got a check for $25 from Daniel G. Schoonmaker, his personal check. I never saw him until last Saturday in this office. But I never got the other $14.60. Ner did I get anything for my work in September."

Witness Says It Is "Forgery."

The original voucher for $39.60 was produced in evidence. It was made out to M. J. Diamond and was signed by C. Gordon Reel, Highway Commissioner. It bore the indorsement of M. J. Diamond. But Miss Diamond denied that she had indorsed the voucher or that she had authorized any one to sign for her.

"I call that a forgery," she said.

On the face of this voucher there appeared the words: "For maintenance and repairs of the State and County highways."

The check for $25 Schoonmaker sent to Miss Diamond, also was put in evidence. Miss Diamond said that she had cashed this check at the bank.

Auditor Gilbert was called to identify the payrolls containing the signatures of M. J. Diamond. The payroll containing the charge of $39.60 was approved by C. Gordon Reel as well as by Gilbert.

"Why did Reel pass on the payroll?" asked Assistant District Attorney Embree, taking up the examination.

"He was a resident of Ulster County, and was familiar with the work there," said Gilbert. "There had been some irregularities in the payroll in Ulster County."

"When you saw the name of M. J. Diamond what did that signify to you?"

"I thought M. J. Diamond was one of the road laborers," replied Gilbert.

"If the payroll had included the name of Mary J. Diamond, would it have been passed?"

"No, without an explanation," replied the witness.

"Who passed on the name of M. J. Diamond?" asked Mr. Embree.

"William G. Merritt," replied the auditor. "The certification was countersigned by C. Gordon Reel."

The testimony regarding the raising of the figures of a contract for road repairs followed the reading by Mr. Clark of a long affidavit by Frank N. Truesdale, the Greece (N.Y.) contractor. The affidavit was dated Jan. 9, 1913. It was not explained how it came into Mr. Whitman's possession.

Truesdale was placed on the stand and repeated the allegations contained in the affidavit. This was his story:

"I had expected to bid on some repair work on a road which runs through the towns of Clarkson, Parma, and Greece, Monroe County. The contract was to be let in June, 1912. I was surprised to learn from Robert Stewart, the town Superintendent of Highways in Parma, that my rivals, Turney & Kedlan, got the contract without bidding on it.

"I went to John Pallace, the State Superintendent of Elections in Rochester. He had nothing to do with the Highway Department, but I went to him. I said, 'I understand you have given a contract for repairs to Turney & Kedlan. How did them fellows get that contract. They never done nothing for the Democratic Party, and I have been working for the party and spending my money all my life, and I had been watching the papers, expecting to bid when the advertisements came out.'

"Pallace said he supposed I had enough road contracts of my own and that he didn't think I wanted any repair contracts. 'I'm sorry,' he said, 'and would have helped you if I had known it.' Then I reminded him of the Hilton Road in Parma, which needed repairs. 'Get that for me if you can,' I said. He said: 'I'll see what I can do about it.' This all happened in Pallace's office in Rochester.

"Pallace went into another office and telephoned to some one who, I understood, was Mr. Bristow, Division Superintendent of Repairs at Rochester. Pallace came back and said: 'I'll have to see Foley,' (Deputy Highway Commissioner Charles F. Foley.) So he went to another room and called up Foley. He came back and said Foley appeared to be willing Pallace added: 'I am going to Albany in a day or two and will see what I can do for you.'

"Four days later John Daily, former County Chairman of Monroe County and brother-in-law of John Pallace, Jr., called me on the telephone and said: 'I have just had a telephone message that you have got the contract for the Hilton Road. Come down to Pallace's office.' I did go down, but Pallace was out. So I went to Bristow's office, and Bristow told me I had got the contract and that the papers would be soon ready. A few days later I got word from Bristow to come to the office and sign the papers. Patrick Kedlan went on the bond with me, and got an interest in the profits.

Tells of $300 Assessment.

"Well, the terms of the contract provided that the State was to furnish the oil and that we were to put it on for 7 cents a gallon. We finished the contract and the road was approved and accepted. Then I sent my partner, Kedlan, down to the office of George Mills, the newly appointed Superintendent of Repairs in Rochester, to get our final payment.

"Kedlan came back and said to me: 'What do you suppose those fellows want? They want us to pay a $300 political assessment before we get our pay from the State.' I said to him: 'I'll never stand for it unless they change the price that we are getting for putting on oil.'"

The substance of the rest of Truesdale's story was that Kedlan made another trip to Pallace's office and announced on his return that he had paid the $300. Then Pallace came to Truesdale and said that he would do what was right. Subsequently a receipt for $200 came to Truesdale from Arthur A. McLean.

Truesdale, under cross-examination by Mr. Embree, acknowledged that the price of laying down the oil had been raised in the contract from 7 cents to 10 cents a gallon. He said that he could not tell how much difference that made in the contract. Then Mr. Whitman jumped to his feet. Truesdale very quickly acknowledged then that the change in the contract amounted to about $315.

"Wasn't the $315 added so that you could pay the $300 campaign assessment?" Mr. Whitman asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the witness.

"And you knew it at the time?"

"Yes, sir."

Truesdale could not explain why he had received a receipt for only $200 when Kedlan had paid out $300. It developed also that this receipt was taken from his hands last Sunday The man who took it, Truesdale said, was a coal dealer of Rochester named McGarvey.

Patrick Kedlan, the partner of Truesdale, acknowledged that he had gone to Rochester to get the final payment on the repair contract.

"Did you see Everett Fowler there?" asked Mr. Clark.

"I don't know," replied the witness timidly.

"Did you talk to any one about Fowler?"

"I refuse to answer on the ground that my answer would tend to incriminate me," replied the witness. The District Attorney again sprang to his feet.

"Did you pay any money to any one?" shouted Mr. Whitman.

"I also refuse to answer that question and for the same reason," replied the witness.

He was excused and Mr. Whitman chuckled.

The rest of the testimony, bearing on alleged false certification in the matter of providing teams of horses for road work done by the State on its own account, was supported by voluminous documents brought by Auditor Gilbert. Assistant District Attorney Embree had digested these reports, and he conducted the examination.

These records showed that William D. Smith and Daniel E. Schoonmaker, foremen of labor on the State job in Ulster County, had furnished as many as seven and nine teams a day at $5 a team. In statements made by Smith and Schoonmaker to the District Attorney, however, they had given the information that they owned only a few teams The other teams, they said, they hired from farmers at $4 a day. They gave Mr. Whitman the names of these farmers. When Mr. Embree looked over the auditor's record it appeared that the farmers got $4 for their teams, and that Smith and Schoonmaker got $5 a team not only for their own teams, but also for those which they hired from the farmers.

Smith and Schoonmaker were placed on the stand, but they refused to waive immunity. Mr. Whitman and Magistrate McAdoo tried to explain the phrase "waiving of immunity," but they persisted that they didn't understand what "immunity" meant, and that they did not want to sign something they did not understand.

Mr. Whitman told them flatly that there was evidence against them.

William G. Merritt, who figured in Miss Diamond's testimony, followed them on the stand, and Mr. Whitman refused to permit him to testify unless he signed a waiver.

"I won't sign because then you'd have a come-back on me," said Merritt.

"We certainly would," replied the District Attorney.

Mr. Whitman explained after the hearing that he had expected to connect the new evidence with "certain transactions" in this city. It is believed that the loss of the receipt for $200 from Arthur A. McLean had something to do with the failure of Mr. Whitman's plan.

The special Grand Jury will meet today to continue its investigation of graft on the aqueduct and barge canal. It is expected that at least one indictment will be found.

Road Graft Sentences Deferred.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The sentence of Bart Dunn, Tammany politician, and Joseph J. Fogarty, an employe of the State Highways Department, who were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the State in connection with road construction, was deferred to-day until Wednesday. The postponement was granted to allow William Travers Jerome, counsel for the defendants, opportunity to submit briefs on a motion made to-day to set aside the verdict.

AID FOR BETHANY NURSERY.

Amateurs Compete for Prizes at Dance at the Plaza.

A considerable sum was realized from the dance which was given last night at the Plaza in aid of the Bethany Day Nursery. Competitive dancing for prizes by amateurs was one of the attractions. Mrs. Ira Barrows had charge of the sale of the tickets, and all the boxes were taken.

Some of the patronesses, many of whom were present, included Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Hector H. Havemeyer, Mrs. John W. Herbert, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, Mrs. Guy Van Amringe, Mrs. Clifford V. Brokaw, Mrs. Edward Huntington Fallows, Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Henry Steers, Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, Mrs. Arthur Ryle, Mrs. Reeve Schley, Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., and Mrs. Philip A. Rollins.

BODY IN A TRUNK LEFT ON SIDEWALK

Continued from Page 1.

was dark and good-looking, and of his physical appearance the most striking quality was strength—phenomenal strength. The muscles of the arms, neck, and back were of an amazing development—the muscles of a professional wrestler. Unless he were drunk or stunned from some blow, it would have taken an army of men to put such a man in a trunk.

He wore a soft blue flannel shirt, black striped trousers, tan socks, and a black coat. He wore no hat and no shoes. For his hat and shoes the detectives were scouring the city last night, and above all for the tray of the new trunk. Every patrolman in every borough of the city was under instructions to tell every janitor on his beat to look for the tray of that trunk.

The man's neck had been broken just a little while before, and Coroner's Physician Ray made the suggestion that the neck had been broken after the body was forced into the trunk, and it was he who snggested the possibility of its having been broken by the jar of the trunk banging on the sidewalk from the tail of the pushcart. Dougherty himself thinks this not improbable. The possibilities of poison and of a blow on the head will be under consideration when the autopsy is performed by Dr. Ray this morning at the Morgue.

Of evidence the clothing yielded little. Such evidence as there was Dougherty divided into threads, and to each thread he assigned a group of detectives.

First the cart. It was a two-wheeled green cart. Every one along Pitt Street agreed to that. You can see hundreds of two-wheeled green carts along Delancey Street and the cross thoroughfares any day in the week. The detectives started in to canvass the rental agencies. Did any one remember having rented such a cart to two men, one of them short and swarthy, one tall and better dressed? Man after man shook his head. Finally, at 57 Sheriff Street, they found Joseph Cooper, Superintendent for Henry Stein, who rents out a hundred such carts at ten cents a day and $2 deposit. They asked Cooper the question.

"Sure," he said, "and the big man who ordered the cart had a big roll of money. He did the talking and the paying, and the little man did the rest. They left with the cart about 10 o'clock. It was about an hour later than the little fellow brought the cart back and collected the deposit. I never saw either of them before."

Cooper brought out the cart and it was taken to the Clinton Street Station. The scratches from the trunk were plainly visible on the body of the cart and the boys who had stood guard over the trunk in Pitt Street said they were sure the right cart had been found.

This did not help much, save to narrow the time within which the cart was used for carrying the trunk, and therefore the distance from which it was brought, either from the scene of the murder or from some other vehicle that had first started it on its journey.

Another group of detectives worked on the trunk. Obviously, it had never been used. Probably it had been bought for the sinister use to which it was first put. Every trunk dealer of the lower east side was led to the Clinton Street Station. None remembered having sold such a trunk recently. All of them agreed that it was new and that it had come from the factory of the Petersburg Trunk and Bag Company of Virginia. But the most interesting thing about the trunk is the missing tray. The detective who finds that will most please the Second Deputy Commissioner.

These two matters were established without much loss of time. The identification came more slowly. On a stretcher the body was placed in the roomy court-yard of the new Clinton Street Station, and all day long there filed by a line of Poles, Lithuanians, and other men and women of Slavic stock. The identification came after dark. It was made by Mike Malloy, who runs a Polish boarding house in Third Street. Malloy said the dead man was John Kremen, and told the Police they would find a scar on his right arm that came when he was struck with a piece of coal. They did find the scar. Another scar which Malloy did not describe was a long, old stab wound under the heart.

Kremen, Malloy said, was about 24 years old and had lodged with him in various places at various times. He had last seen him in the Summer, when he, Malloy, ran into him down in Charleston, West Va., where Kremen had been working in the mines. Kremen, he said had worked some as a house wrecker and some as a stableman. Others in the line that filed by all afternoon and evening said they recognized the dead man but did not know his name. They had seen him in and out of the saloon in Sheriff Street. There was some speculation as to whether he had been mixed in the squabble that broke up the ball at New Tuxedo Hall, in Pitt Street, on Christmas Eve.

The tailor's label in the dead man's coat led to a firm in Vicksburg, Miss., and as that firm went into bankruptcy and its stock was sold in various places, the clue amounted to little. The wallet in one trousers pocket was empty.

The best evidence of this sort was the little brass time check found wired to a key in the other trousers pocket. It bore the inscription, "J. F. D., 102." For a long time the detectives supposed this to be a pay check of J. F. Dolan, a contractor of 50 Church Street, now busy with jobs at Elmira and at Seneca Falls. They got Dolan on the wire at the latter town, and he said his 102 check had gone out three years back to a workman long out of his employ. Later the police pinned their faith on J. F. Donovan of West New Brighton, S. I., a house-wrecking company now busy with a job at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Their check 102 is out now, and this morning they hope to say who had it.

The police have also communicated with Remington Village, a suburb of Cincinnati, where, they understand, the dead man has some relatives.

From the moment the trunk was opened yesterday morning, the excitement on the lower east side began and at midnight it had only begup to abate. The crowd that jammed Clinton and Delancey Streets about the station gave the reserves all the work they could do. Until 10 o'clock the curious chattering men and women were packed against the iron railing of the station courtyard and then the police drove them back and cleared a path for the patrol wagon to carry the body to the Morgue.

One of the last to pass the stretcher was a crippled boy from Clinton Street. He stared when he saw the dead man's face, and then hobbled to the Inspector with the story that on Sunday morning he had seen this young man leaving the Russian Orthodox Church in Seventh Street after the service. He remembered because the stranger had smiled at him and tossed him a quarter.

MINE OWNERS AFTER SECRETARY WILSON

Michigan Copper Men May Protest in Congress Against His Labor Utterances.

CALUMET PANIC EXPLAINED

Many Witnesses Deny That a Foe of the Strikers Gave the Alarm—Bullet Taken from Moyer's Back.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Reports reached here to-night that the mine owners in the Michigan copper region intended to protest through a resolution in Congress against comment made by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, concerning labor conditions in the mines in various parts of the country. It is thought that the complaint is based largely upon Mr. Wilson's speech before the American Federation of Labor at Seattle on Nov. 12, when he took up the cause of the miners in several disputes, and said the Department of Labor would do all in its power to bring about a change in the general labor situation in all mining communities.

Members of the Michigan delegation in Congress, who are in Washington through the holiday recess, expressed no surprise to-night over the intention of the Michigan mine owners to make a protest. No member of the delegation, however, had any direct information in regard to the matter.

Congressman Kelley, the Representative-at-large from Michigan, is expected to be the member who will be asked by the mine owners to introduce their resolution, as the entire State is his constituency.

Representative Kindel of Colorado, who has a resolution pending for an investigation by Congress of the copper strike, said that he had heard nothing of the proposed resolution, but he thought from his observation of the actions of the Secretary of Labor that a thorough investigation was desirable just as soon as it could be had. He pronounced Secretary Wilson's utterances and attitude toward the Colorado strike as anarchistic, and his conduct in the Michigan strike as being of the same order.

Attorney General McReynolds, on receipt of Senator Martine's letter urging him to make a special investigation of conditions at Calumet, said to-day that while he had not thoroughly considered the request, he doubted whether the Federal Government had authority to make the investigation.

If it were alleged that peonage existed in the mining regions, the Attorney General said, he would have the right to make an inquiry, but so far as he could see the matters complained of lay entirely within the jurisdiction of the police powers of the State of Michigan.

Recently Senator Martine proposed a resolution calling for information concerning the Michigan mining troubles.

Representative MacDonald, a Progressive Party man, who represents the Michigan district in which the mining troubles are occurring, also introduced a resolution calling for an investigation as to whether the mine owners had violated the immigration laws and other Federal statutes. He is now in the mining country.

CALUMET PANIC INQUEST.

Chief Witnesses Deny Man Who Gave Alarm Wore a Badge.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 29.—Only two of a score or more of witnesses before the Coroner's jury to-day testified that the man who caused the Christmas Eve disaster wore a white button like the badge of the Citizens' Alliance. Immediately after the adjournment of the hearing O. N. Hilton, counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, said that further developments of this phase of the inquiry would be attempted to-morrow.

The union lawyer did not comment on the fact that the President and half a dozen members of the Women's Auxiliary of the federation testified that they saw no badge on the man and that union members who stood in the vestibule of Italian Hall for an hour before the panic started said the alarm came from within the hall and that no person wearing a Citizens' Alliance badge had passed them.

In the opinion of Anthony Lucas, Prosecuting Attorney of Houghton County, who conducted the examination of witnesses, facts fairly well established to-day were that an excitable member of the audience raised the cry; that there was no actual fire in the hall, and that the doors were open and the stairway clear when the panic started.

"All we want is a finding based upon facts developed at the inquest," said Mr. Hilton. "The identity of the miscreant who started the mad rush for the stairs is of paramount importance, and we intend to do what we can to clear this up."

John Bucar, a boy 15 years old, whose sister was killed in the panic, excitedly told of seeing a man muffled to his eyes in a fur collar overcoat enter the hall.

"He hollered 'Fire!' and then ran out," said the boy. "I ran out, too. He had an Alliance button on his coat."

Mrs. John H. Koski said she was twenty feet from the man, who wore a dark-blue coat on which was a white button.

"It looked like an Alliance button," she said; "but I was too far away to read it."

These were the only two witnesses who said that the man who gave the alarm wore any kind of badge. Some others said there had been some confusion in the hall before the panic started, but the women who were in charge of the celebration denied this.

Practically all the witnesses agreed that the first alarm came from a man; that it was taken up in different parts of the hall at once, and that the rush for the exit was instantaneous.

"Some one hollered and we all started to run," said one child.

Mrs. Annie Clemens, leader of the organization which was distributing the Christmas gifts to the children, had been generally quoted as saying that the man who gave the alarm wore an Alliance button, but on the stand she disclaimed any statement of that kind. She asserted that she had seen no one affiliated with the Citizens' Alliance come into the hall.

Mrs. Therese Sizer said she was standing on a table near the stage trying to restrain a rush of children toward the Christmas tree. When she heard the alarm she sprang from the table, ran to the man who had shouted "Fire!" and grasped him by the shoulders.

"Man, man, what are you doing?" she exclaimed.

"There is a fire," he replied.

"No, no, keep still," said Mrs. Sizer, and vainly tried to force him into a chair. All in the back of the hall were rushing toward the exit, and the panic was beginning to spread to those about the stage. Mrs. Sizer quit arguing with the man, ran upon the platform, and began to play upon the piano. Then the panic began to die down.

Mrs. Sizer described the man as of medium height, dressed in dark clothes, and, she said, he had a dark mustache. She said he wore no badge and was not near the entrance to the hall when she first heard his voice.

Congressman Investigates.

W. J. MacDonald, Congressional representative of the upper peninsula district, arrived on a late train to-night. He said that in the four or five days at his disposal he intended to collect all the first-hand information available bearing on the Moyer incident and the strike situation generally.

"I believe the situation in the copper country is serious," he said. "One would think that the crushing out of the lives of little children in the Italian hall disaster would have united the warring elements of the community in bonds of sympathy. It would seem, however, that such has not been the case. and I believe that much good would come from an impartial investigation as proposed in my resolution before Congress."

In efforts to solve the puzzling circumstances attending the deportation of Charles H Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, local interest to-day centred in untangling statements involving James MacNaughton, General Manager of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, in the case. O. N. Hilton, the labor lawyer, and Mr. MacNaughton each issued a statement.

"Mr. Moyer did not say that he knew MacNaughton personally," said Mr. Hilton, "and I believe the statement that Mr. Moyer claimed to have met the General Manager of the Calumet and Hecla company in conferences is based on a misapprehension.

"What Mr. Moyer told me was substantially this: That when the mob had dragged him to the depot in Houghton a man who physically answered the description of MacNaughton alighted from an automobile, cursed him, and searched his pockets, taking two wallets, one containing money, which was returned, and the other holding private papers and a ten-dollar bill, which was kept.

"This man was addressed by other members of the mob as 'Jim,' and wore a general air of authority that agrees with MacNaughton's personality. The man told Moyer that if he ever came back to the copper country he would hang him. Mr. Moyer told me in Chicago he was thoroughly convinced in his own mind that the man in question was James MacNaughton."

All False, Says MacNaughton.

"Let me repeat that any charge made by Mr. Moyer connecting me in any way with the event at Houghton is maliciously false," said Mr. MacNaughton. "I was in Calumet all evening, calling with my wife on a friend, and then accompanied him across the street from his home to a club. I should be unwilling to discuss the ridiculous charge further except for the fact that I have received telegrams from friends in other cities showing that the misstatements have gained wide circulation. On what a flimsy basis these misstatements were made is evidenced by the most cursory analysis of Mr. Moyer's evidence. There are hundreds of men in this county named Jim, and I am not the only tall man in the community either."

Moving pictures which were taken of yesterday's funeral probably will not be exhibited. The operator reported that his room in a local hotel had been broken into and the films stolen. The case was found several blocks away from the hotel, in the middle of the street.

At union headquarters there was no hesitancy in laying blame for the disappearance of the films on the same men who had driven Charles H. Moyer out of the district. The theft was denounced as an attempt to stifle publicity.

DENSMORE SEES GOVERNOR.

Ferris Resents Idea of Federal Interference in the Strike.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 29.—John B. Densmore, solicitor for the Federal Department of Labor, conferred with Gov. Ferris here to-day concerning the Calumet strike situation. After the conference Gov. Ferris said that Mr. Densmore had explained that he did not come to Michigan to begin a Federal investigation.

"He made it plain," said the Governor, "that he came here merely on a conciliatory mission, and, of course, I have no objection to any efforts in that direction. All we ask is that we be allowed to attend to our own legal affairs. When we do not do that it is time for the Federal authorities to take the affairs out of our hands. Mr. Densmore seemed very hopeful of accomplishing something by offering conciliatory suggestions, but I am not so sure about such results at this time."

Mr. Densmore left here for Calumet immediately after the conference. He carried with him a letter of introduction to George A. Nicholls, special prosecutor in the strike district.

Sinclair Appeals to Wilson.

Upton Sinclair announced last night that he had sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

The outrage upon President Moyer affords an unexampled opportunity to prove to American labor whether the new freedom has any meaning for them. As Commander in Chief of the army, it is in your power to detail army officers to escort President Moyer back to Calumet and guard him day and night. Such a rebuke to the mine-owning criminals of Michigan is distinctly called for under the circumstances.

WALDO QUESTIONED BY THE GRAND JURY

Commissioner a Witness at the Start of Investigation of City Institutions.

ANNOYED AT WAIT OUTSIDE

Court Urges Inquiry—Whitman Assistant Takes Up Charges Against Commissioner Rice.

At the start of its inquiry into charges of mismanagement and ill treatment on the part of officials of several city institutions, the May Grand Jury, which for some months has been quietly investigating conditions, called Police Commissioner Waldo as a witness yesterday. Mr. Waldo came under a subpoena issued by the Grand Jury on its own initiative, and his appearance was a great surprise to Assistant District Attorneys Du Vivier and Train, who, although they are prosecuting the charges, were barred from the jury room during the fifteen minutes that the Commissioner was testifying.

Mr. Waldo was forced to wait for some time before the Grand Jury called him, and showed signs of increasing impatience, culminating in a formal protest to one of the Assistant District Attorneys. He demanded the reason why he had to wait an hour, when fifteen minutes was all that need be taken.

"But all of us have had that experience up at Police Headquarters," was the reply.

That the investigation will embrace not only the institutions on Blackwell's Island, but all similar institutions, developed yesterday, when it was learned that neither of the two cases taken up so far related to conditions on the island. One of the cases was of a prisoner in the Tombs and the other was a case at Gouverneur Hospital.

The first case was that of James Morris, who contracted a contagious disease in his eye as a result of confinement in the same cell with an older man who had the disease. As a result of the infection, it is said, Morris went blind. The Gouverneur Hospital case, it is understood, concerns a 15-year-old girl named Weley Ain, who was infected with a disease while a patient at the hospital.

Including Commissioner Waldo, seven witnesses were examined. Several of them were physicians, among them Dr. Frank A. Maguire, the Tombs physician. To-day the investigators will proceed with several cases under the Department of Corrections and one case from Riverside Hospital.

Before the Grand Jury began taking testimony Justice Seabury of the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, addressed at the request of District Attorney Whitman, who reported evidence of a character that demanded a sweeping investigation. There was nothing in the address to indicate what facts were in the District Attorney's possession.

"The court would be pleased," Justice Seabury said, "if you gentlemen would decide to take up this investigation. I have been informed that the District Attorney has in his possession evidence which demands prompt attention. I trust that you will decide to take the matter up and will not stop short of a thorough investigation."

The investigation was begun by the Grand Jury last May and a committee of jurors was appointed to continue it. Members of the jury have in the meantime visited Blackwell's Island and other institutions and have gathered much information. It was thought advisable, therefore, to ask them as a body to continue the injury rather than to place it in the hands of a new jury.

Mr. Du Vivier devoted the afternoon to the graft end of the investigation. He had before him Isidor Cohen, once a prisoner on the Island, who told him that he knew all about the graft conditions there. Mr. Du Vivier also had a long talk with George L. Lewis, who was formerly a bookkeeper at the Blackwell's Island penitentiary, and who was brought here from Sing Sing to tell a story of the juggling of accounts under orders from officials.

That Lewis talked more freely than he had done before and made more definite charges was apparent when it was learned that a subpoena was issued after the conference. It was hinted that the man served is a city employe at Blackwell's Island.

Mr. Du Vivier also issued a subpoena for Miss Mathilde F. Hook, stenographer for Commissioner of Accounts Harry M. Rice. Charges reached Mr. Du Vivier that Miss Hook, who has been in the city's employ since 1902, has been used by Mr. Rice for correspondence relating to the private business of the American Audit Company. It is asserted that Mr. Rice is Vice President of the Audit Company and that city employes in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts have been used as messengers between Mr. Rice and the Audit Company.

Mr. Du Vivier has also been told that the American Audit Company was supplied by Mr. Rice with copies of a report entitled "Three and One-half Years in the Office of the Commissioners of Accounts, by Jeremiah T. Mahoney and Harry M. Rice, Commissioners of Accounts." The complaint is made that this report does not mention the name of Raymond B. Fosdick, who was the sole Commissioner for two and a half years of the time covered in the report and that it was circulated to get business for the American Audit Company.

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MANVILLE ROMANCE COMES TO AN END

Ex-Show Girl Wife of Wealthy Asbestos Man's Son Sues for Separation.

SHE SAYS HE DESERTED HER

Married in 1911 After Week's Wooing—He Was 19 and She 23—Parent Put Him to Work.

Florence Huber Manville, formerly a show girl, has begun a suit for separation against Thomas F. Manville, Jr., son of the wealthy asbestos manufacturer, to whom she was married on June 8, 1911. Mrs. Manville, through her attorneys, says that her husband, who is now 21 years old, abandoned her about three weeks ago. She asks for alimony of $75 a week, with $500 counsel fees.

Thomas F. Manville is President of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street, and is a Director and officer in several other asbestos manufacturing companies. He is a Director of the Fourth National Bank and is the Treasurer of the Hahnemann Hospital. He is reputed to be worth about $10,000,000. When Thomas Manville, Jr., was attending a performance of "Everywoman" at the Lyric Theatre on June 1, 1911, he was sent by his mother to deliver a message to some friends in a neighboring box. Among them was Florence Huber, then 23 years old. She and Manville met, and the courtship which began that day and lasted little more than a week, ended with their marriage on June 8 at the City Hall.

Then Manville began to fear that his father might not approve of the match, especially since his age was but 19 years, nor was he mistaken. Mr. Manville, lured abroad by a false tip that his son had gone to Europe to select a wife, crossed the Atlantic in pursuit of the young man, only to learn when he reached there that his son had been married not merely once, but twice, for the bridegroom, suspecting a possible annulment, had decided to get married if necessary in every State of the Union and had gone to Baltimore for a second ceremony.

The father arrived in New York some days later in an irate state of mind. Father and son met at the Manville home at 522 Fifth Avenue, and the father issued his ultimatum—the bridegroom must go to work at whatever work could be found for him. No mention was made of an annulment of the marriage, but the asbestos manufacturer did not enthuse over his chorus girl daughter-in-law. The youthful husband was somewhat perplexed as to how he and his wife were going to live on the salary from the job his father offered him but he resolved at all events to stick by his bride. She, too, seemed very happy, and cooked and washed and sewed for him, and said that she was happier than she had ever been before.

"Money is all very well," she said "but we are going to show Mr. Manville's father that it isn't everything, and some day he may see how stupid he has been to oppose our marriage."

The happy days, however, did not last The couple quarreled, at first occasionally, then almost constantly. And at length the rich man's son twitted his wife, acording to her lawyers, with the humbleness of her position before he came to elevate her in the world. On Dec. 10, she says, while they were living in the Strathmore Apartments, at 1,672 Broadway, he left her.

The papers in the separation suit were served upon Manville while he was in Pleasantville, N. Y., visiting one of his father's plants.

H. M. SANDS LEFT $602,000.

Jewelry and $25,000 to F. T. Martin —Legacies to Relatives.

The will of Henry M. Sands, disposing of an estate valued at $602,000, was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate in Brooklyn. Mr. Sands, who died in Paris, France, on Nov. 10, was a member of the Union and other clubs in this city, and was formerly prominent in society in Manhattan. His will was filed in Brooklyn, for, while he resided abroad, he had personal property in Kings County.

To a friend, Thomas Lambert of Paris, Mr. Sands leaves $75,000. The sum of $10,000 is bequeathed to Alfred Ormond, who was in his employ. His friend, Frederick Townsend Martin of this city, is to receive $25,000, his jewelry, and his personal effects in his residence at 48 Avenue Gabriel, Paris. Mr. Sands leaves $7,500 to St. Luke's Hospital, this city, for a bed to be known as the Sands Memorial Bed. The testator's collection of books and art works is to go to his nieces, Anna A. Sands and Elizabeth B. Dickinson. Other bequests are $25,000 to Ruth Wark, a niece; $15,000 each to John Buckley Pine and Alice Pine, cousins, and $10,000 to Belden S. Day, another cousin. Mr. Sands names his nieces and nephews as the residuary legatees. John Buckley Pine and Frederick de Peyster Foster are the executors of the will.

Sulzer Gets a Loving Cup.

The Sulzer Civic League presented ex-Gov. William Sulzer with a silver loving cup last night in the auditorium of the University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street for his "good work and heroic efforts as Assemblyman, Congressman, and Governor of New York State." The presentation was made by Director Louis I. Rines of the Sulzer Civic League before 600 persons. Mr. Sulzer made a short speech Mrs. Sulzer and Dr. Madison C. Peters accompanied the former Governor to the hall.

Mrs. Victor J. Dowling Seriously Ill.

Mrs. Victor J. Dowling, of 17 West Eighty-second Street, wife of Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling, is seriously ill. It was said last night that her condition was so serious, that Justice Dowling had canceled all his dinner engagements.

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This Restores Confidence in London and Mexico's Ability to Withstand Demands Upon It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29.—The financial situation looked considerably better with the opening of the banks this morning, despite the fact that the run on the Bank of London and Mexico continued, small amounts being paid to depositors, as during the past weeks. Bankers say that this is far from being disadvantageous to the bank, and that it is better, if possible, to eliminate the small depositors, since these are likely to cause a serious panic.

It became known to-day that the bank had obtained a loan of 10,800,000 pesos from London, against which to issue bills, holding the gold as a legal reserve. Bankers who passed on the collateral for this loan say that it is such as to warrant the belief that the bank can easily obtain more money, if necessary, without realizing upon its more permanent investments

Talk of a Pearson Loan to Huerta.

There is an authoritative report in banking circles that President Huerta is about to obtain 25,000,000 pesos from the Pearson interests, either directly or through their influence and banking connections. It is generally understood that this loan will not be based upon the flotation of the bonds of the national debt, but will be given in return for certain concessions now pending before the Government. It is reported in railway circles here that the Pearson group will receive a twenty-five years' lease of the Tehuantepec Railroad, in which it already holds a considerable interest, and which is exceedingly valuable to the company for the transportation of its oil to the Pacific Coast. It is also understood that they will get some other oil concession.

Among the important suits in which Lord Cowdray is involved is the case of the Mexican Oil Fields Company vs. Thomas Coleman, regarding the possession of Potrero Island, near Tuxpam. There is a general impression that Sir Lionel Carden is using his influence to obtain a decision in favor of the company, in which Lord Cowdray is interested. Potrero Island is owned by Coleman and Isaac Pryor, both of San Antonio, Texas. The Oil Fields Company obtained a contract from the Department of Commerce, which agreed to allow the expropriation of parts of the island on the grounds of public utility, whereupon the company constructed a pipe line, which is not considered a public utility under Mexican laws.

Coleman's Property Taken.

The case then went into litigation, Coleman asking for a decision that the property had been unconstitutionally expropriated. When the well of the Mexican Oil Fields Company became exhausted, Lord Cowdray signed a contract taking over the rights of the company and proceeded to connect the line with his own well north of the island. Further taking advantage of the expropriation clause, Lord Cowdray took land on which he constructed houses and other buildings which, it is alleged, were entirely outside of the expropriation clause.

It is known here that the American Embassy made no representations except at the beginning of the litigation: but because of this protest a Mexican paper generally considered to represent Lord Cowdray attacked Chargé O'Shaughnessy. No further representations have been made, despite the fact that Sir Lionel Carden has been extremely active against Coleman. It is expected in legal circles here that the Supreme Court will decide against the American.

Moheno May Quit the Cabinet.

Persistent reports are current that Cabinet changes are impending. The names of Moheno and Lozano are mentioned as of those likely to be eliminated. Gorrostieta, now Justice of the Supreme Court, is slated for the portfolio of Foreign Relations.

This would mean that the conservative element in the present Cabinet was gaining strength. The exit of Moheno would probably mean the complete revision of the Ministry. While the reasons for the changes are not given, it is believed that they are to be found in the incendiary speeches made at the Huerta banquet last week by Moheno, Lozano, and Garcia Naranjo.

The railway situation is generally reported improved to-day, the rebels having left the lines which yesterday they were threatening in the neighborhood of San Luis Potosi. It is not believed, however, that they have gone far, and they are expected to return at any time. An attempt will be made to run a train to Monterey to-morrow, but it is feared that the rebels will attack it, since their purpose seems to be to force the suspension of traffic.

Desultory fighting around Cuernavaca is reported here, although details are unavailable. It is not believed that the attack is serious; it is probably calculated to force the sending of troops there and thus to weaken garrisons at other points.

URGES JOINT INTERVENTION.

London Times Correspondent Wants Europe to Back America.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—A correspondent of The Times, writing from Tampico, suggests a solution of the Mexican situation.

"There is only one way to bring peace to the country with security for Mexicans and foreigners alike. That is for the European powers to join the United States, to choose a provisional President, vigorously back him up, and offer his Government a loan upon two conditions. The first would be that an international board should supervise Mexican finance and put an end to thieving and corruption, and thus stop revolutions, which have for their aim always control of the public purse. The second condition would be that Mexico accept American instructors for her army, which would then be capable of keeping order. European plus American intervention would be accepted by Mexico; she could not stand against the whole world."

RICH MEXICANS AT JUAREZ.

Members of Creel and Terrazas Families Free—Federals Desert.

JUAREZ, Dec. 29.—Members of rich Mexican families who were reputed to have been held for ransom by Gen. Villa at Chihuahua began to arrive at the border to-day. Relatives of Enrique C. Creel, Mexican Ambassador to the United States under President Diaz, were among the arrivals. Some of the women members of Luis Terrabas's family also came.

It was reported that Villa was still holding Mexican women and children for the payment of ransoms. Luis Terrazas, Jr., was still confined in jail on a demand for $250,000 gold. Negotiations for the payment of that sum were under way, but the father who is in El Paso, has been endeavoring to obtain a guarantee that his son will be released when payment has been made. One Mexican refugee came through disguised as a Chinaman.

The soldier life of Arthur Slaughter, an American negro, ended abruptly in Juarez to-day, when he was shot ten hours after he enlisted in the rebel army. Slaughter was stationed in the bull ring. He decided that he wanted some coffee, and on going out ignored the "Halt!" of a sentry. In an encounter Slaughter fired, and the sentry, also an American negro, fired back, killing Slaughter instantly.

Rebels received a report that Capt. Frederico Montez, with eighty Federal artillerymen, Gatling guns, horses and 50,000 rounds of ammunition, had joined the rebels near Monterey. Montez figured in an attempt to arrest President Madero in Mexico City last February. He killed a Huerta conspirator in the defence of Madero. He was won over by Huerta, but he told the rebels that he had been seeking a chance to join them.

OJINAGA FEDERALS DESERT.

Reported to be Slipping Across the Line Into Texas.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Dec. 29.—Part of the Mexican Federal army to-night was reported to have deserted from the fort at Ojinaga, Mexico, opposite here, and after going up the riger to have crossed to the American side.

The Federals were said to have become demoralized by the threatened attack of the rebels and, running away from their commanders, to have plunged into the Rio Grande to reach safety in the United States.

United States cavalry received word that the Federals were crossing at various points, and troops commanded by Major McNamee were sent to arrest all those who came over. It was reported that a number of Federals had been killed on the Mexican side before the exodus began.

Should the report that the Federals have crossed in great numbers prove true, they not only will be disarmed, but will be placed under arrest by the United States military authorities.

BRITISH DID LAND MARINES.

Admiralty Confirms Reports from Belize—To Enforce Neutrality.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The British Admiralty this evening confirmed the report of the landing of men from the cruiser Lancaster in British Honduras in a communication which says:

"Owing to reports that parties of Mexicans were crossing into British Honduras, detachments of British bluejackets and marines have been landed there in order to assist in the maintenance of order and to see that British territory is not used for illegal purposes."

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29.—The Spanish papers published in the Federal capital comment to-day on the reported landing of 600 British marines at Belize, British Honduras, saying that the object of the disembarkation of these troops is known to be the preservation of neutrality and against any attempted importation of arms or ammunition through British territory.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

Two Killed, Many Houses Destroyed and Railroads Damaged.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 29.—Another serious earthquake has occurred in the province of Aymareas, Department of Apurimac, in Southern Peru. Two persons have been killed and many houses destroyed.

The railroads are so damaged that traffic in that section is at a standstill.

MRS. READ FLEES; DESERTS CHILDREN

Widow of an American Consul at Tien-Tsin Jumps Bail in London.

WARRANT FOR HER ARREST

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid Offered to Aid Her—"I Am Afraid We Have Been Deceived," Magistrate Says.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The surety of $250 given by the American Consul General in London was estreated to-day, when Mrs. Sheridan Pitt Read, widow of an ex-American Consul at Tien-Tsin, China, failed to appear at police court to answer the charge of obtaining by false pretenses credit to the amount of $40 from a London hotel. When first brought up on Dec. 22 Mrs. Read was remanded for a week and admitted to bail.

J. Arthur Barratt, an American barrister practicing in England, told the Magistrate that the money for the surety had been handed to the American Consul General by a woman, some of whose letters had been found on the defendant at the time of her arrest. He also mentioned that letters and cablegrams from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and others offering to assist the defendant had been received.

The magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the defendant. He also granted an extradition warrant, remarking that bail appeared to have been furnished in order that the accused might escape.

A Police Inspector testified that Mrs. Read's baggage had been removed from her lodgings in the Bloomsbury district last night, and that her children had been left behind in a destitute condition. The Inspector said he had supplied them with a small sum of money to provide them with food.

The case concluded with the remark from the Magistrate, "I am afraid we have all been deceived."

CONSUL VISITS CHARLTON.

Called Merely to Cheer "a Brother American," Says Dr. Jones.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COMO, Dec. 29.—Dr. John E. Jones, American Consul General at Geneva, came to Como to-day and visited Porter Charlton.

Afterward Mr. Jones said: "There is no significance in my visit. I came merely to say a word of cheer to a brother American."

The coming trial of Charlton for the murder of his wife was not discussed, he said.

DREADNOUGHT FOR TURKEY.

Raouf Pasha of Hamidieh Fame Goes to England to Purchase It.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Capt. Raouf Pasha of the Turkish navy, whose exploits as commander of the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh during the Balkan war made him famous, arrived in London to-day, to complete, it is stated, the purchase of the Brazilian dreadnought Rio de Janeiro for the Turkish Government. The vessel is being fitted out at Armstrong's shipyards.

The price to be paid is said to be $15,000,000.

Dowager Queen of Sweden Dying.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29. — Dowager Queen Sophia of Sweden is reported to be dying. She is the widow of King Oscar II. The health of the Queen has been causing anxiety for several years. The death of the King affected her greatly, and she has been living in retirement. She is in her seventy-eighth year.

Denies Reports About Czarevitch.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times denies that Crown Prince Alexis has been seriously affected by the accident which he suffered recently while climbing a tree.

RAMPOLLA INQUIRY BEGUN.

Relatives of the Dead Cardinal Denounce the Will of 1889.

ROME, Dec. 29—The Crown Prosecutor has begun an investigation into the matter of the will of the late Cardinal Rampolla. He has been enabled to take this action because of the denunciation of the testament of 1889 by relatives of the Cardinal who are excluded as beneficiaries of this will, on the ground that a later testament has been destroyed or concealed.

One of the interested parties in the new move is the Duchess of Campobello, who is of the opinion that her children may be included in a later testament, the testament of 1889 antedating their birth. The Duke of Campobello is to be prosecuted at an early date on the charge of forging the signature of his uncle, Cardinal Rampolla, as the guarantor of a note.

Much interest has been aroused by the bequest in the testament of 1889 to Cardinal Galimberti, who died in 1896, of the cross of brilliants which Prince Bismarck presented to Rampolla. Rampolla bequeathed it to Galimberti in recognition of his services as negotiator of peace between Germany and the Holy See

KING VICTOR BARS TANGO.

Our Ambassador at Rome One of the Few Envoys Who Allow It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30. — A telegram to The Standard from Rome says King Victor Emmanuel has formally prohibited the tango at the forthcoming State ball.

Following his Majesty's example, the British, Austrian, German and Spanish Ambassadors have decided to forbid the Argentine dance at their entertainments.

The American, French, and Argentine diplomatic representatives, however, have decided to permit the tango at their own private parties.

LONDON CURFEW 3 A. M.

New Year's Time Limit Given by Police Commissioner to Hotels.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Curfew will toll at 3 o'clock on New Year's morning for the hotels of the West End of London

The hotel men vainly begged for an increase of half an hour, for they feel keenly the competition of the night clubs, which are permitted to remain open as long as they please. One hotel man said to-day:

"We are still living under a system which treats a West End hotel as a gin palace. If the authorities want every one to go to supper clubs, why don't they say so? It is ridiculous that power should be given to one individual to decide that people in a properly licensed and well-conducted establishment shall be turned out at whatever hour he considers suitable."

MILAN SEES "MONA LISA."

Crowds Tax Police Resources—Medal Struck in Commemoration.

MILAN, Dec. 29.—The "Mona Lisa," which was yesterday handed over to the keeping of the French Ambassador at Rome, reached here in safety to-day and was placed on exhibition in the Brera Gallery. Great crowds gathered to view the masterpiece, which was first inspected by the Count of Turin and the civic authorities.

A special medal has been struck to commemorate the event It bears the head of Leonardo da Vinci and the inscription, "May her divine smile ever shine."

So great was the pressure of the crowds around the gallery that about 200 police officials and carabineers had difficulty in preserving order. Late in the afternoon the painting was removed to a larger hall, where it was on exhibition until midnight.

JOSEF GIAMPETRO DEAD.

Comedian Appeared at the Berlin Metropol Theatre on Sunday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Josef Giampetro, Germany's leading comedian, died suddenly to-day from a paralytic stroke. He was 47 years old. For long he had been a favorite in the reviews at the Metropol Theatre, which is well known to American visitors to Berlin.

Giampetro, who was a Viennese, made a specialty of burlesquing bumptious German military men. He appeared in the Metropol's latest review, "Around the World in Forty Days," last night.

WOMAN AMNESIA VICTIM.

Alleged Shoplifter Identified by Daughter—Now Ill in Hospital.

The woman who fainted when arrested in a department store in Newark on Saturday charged with shoplifting was identified yesterday by her daughter as Mrs. Marion Patoloune of 221 McWhorter Street. According to the daughter, her mother, who is in the City Hospital, is an amnesia victim. Mrs. Patoloune, who is 58 years old, will be unable to leave the hospital for several days, it is said. The store detectives allege that they caught her in the act of stealing a muff and fur.

After her arrest her hospital physician asked her a number of questions, but she declared that she could not remember her name or address or how she came to be in the store. The daughter told the police that her mother had often suffered from lapses of memory.

$50 FOR SELLING NOVEL.

Publisher's Clerk Fined and "Hagar Revelly" Denounced.

For selling a copy of "Hagar Revelly," a novel by Daniel Carson Goodwin, dealing with the social evil, to an agent of Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, William Cleary, a clerk in a bookshop, was sentenced yesterday by ustices Moss, Fleming, and O'Keefe of the Court of Special Sessions to pay a fine of $50, with an alternative of ten days in the Tombs. The fine was paid.

Cleary was convicted on Dec. 18 after an adjournment taken to give the court time to read the book. Justice Moss in pronouncing sentence said:

"You are only the clerk, and if we had the publisher of the book we would not have dealt so leniently with him. This book is filthy. The author of it knew what he was writing. He wrote it for dollars and cents and not to uplift the morals or better women and girls."

Cleary, who is 22 years old and lives at Mamaroneck, was employed by Mitchell Kennerley, a publisher at 2 East Twenty-ninth Street. On Sept 24 Anthony Comstock descended on the place and caused Cleary's arrest on a Magistrate's warrant and the arrest of Kennerley on a Federal complaint. Kennerley's case is still pending in the Federal courts. Mr. Comstock summoned a patrol wagon, which carried away all the copies of "Hagar Revelly" found on the premises and 2,000 additional copies in the hands of a binder.

"Hagar Revelly," the book that caused all the commotion, deals with the problem of life as faced by two girls in poverty in New York City.

WHAT HAPPENED

It is worthy of note that this Company has been employed to build the biggest buildings of the age.

And it is obvious that the Owners of these buildings were in a commanding position to get the best all-around contractor in America.

Which is precisely what happened.

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BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES
For Sore Throat
Bronchial and Asthmatic cough, hoarseness, etc.
25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.
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What will the stock market do in 1914? See Special Financial Section in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. Retrospect and Prospect, reliable statistics, news from European exchanges, the financial situation throughout the world.—Adv.

Smith Gray & Co.

Yesterday Was the Busiest Day We Have Ever Known in This Fine Specialty Shop of

Women's and Girls' APPAREL

and in the Boys' Clothing Store

But there was reason for it, a-plenty.

EVERYTHING in these high-class and carefully selected stocks is being offered NOW at JUST HALF ORIGINAL PRICES.

No stock of Women's and Misses' Apparel in Greater New York is selected with greater skill and discrimination than the garments that come into the SMITH-GRAY stocks.

No more convenient or comfortable place for shopping could be found than the Women's floor, in the bright SMITH-GRAY Building.

If you did not come yesterday, or today, be sure to come TOMORROW, for your share of the biggest economies that have been known this year in Women's and Misses' Apparel and fine Clothing for Boys.

Women's & Misses' Suits

$15.00	Semi-Tailored Suits	$7.50
20.00	Fancy Trimmed Suits	10.00
25.00	Broadcloth Suits	12.50
25.00	Fancy Cheviot Suits	12.50
25.00	Eponge Suits	12.50
25.00	Men's Wear Serge Suits	12.50
29.50	Fur Trimmed Suits	14.75
29.50	Fancy Mixture Suits	14.75
35.00	Velvet Suits	17.50
35.00	Fancy Broadcloth Suits	17.50
48.00	Combination Suits	24.00
50.00	3-Piece Costumes	25.00
85.00	Imported Suits	42.50

Coats and Wraps

$10.00	Chinchilla & Mixture Coats	$5.00
15.00	Wool Plush Coats	7.50
20.00	Astrachan & Boucle Coats	10.00
25.00	Zibeline Coats	12.50
25.00	Imported Cut Velour Coats	12.50
27.50	Black Broadcloth Coats	13.75
29.50	Boucle Eponge Coats	14.75
29.50	Fur Trimmed Coats	14.75
29.50	Mannish Cut Coats	14.75
48.00	Evening Wraps	24.00
55.00	Imported Velour Wraps	27.50
125.00	Imported Wraps	62.50

Women's & Misses' Dresses

$12.50	Corduroy Dresses	$6.25
18.50	Serge Dresses	9.25
20.00	Charmeuse Dresses	10.00
20.00	Bedford Cord Dresses	10.00
25.00	Evening Dresses	12.50
22.50	Crepe de Chine Dresses	11.25
35.00	Crepe Meteor Dresses	17.50
45.00	Moire Silk Dresses	22.50
55.00	Evening Dresses	27.50
98.00	Imported Gowns	49.00

Girls' Coats and Dresses

$3.50	Corduroy & Chinchilla Coats	$1.75
5.00	Boucle and Astrachan Coats	2.50
7.50	Velvet and Chinchilla Coats	3.75
10.00	Dressy and School Coats	5.00
12.50	Persianna and Plush Coats	6.25
15.00	Imported Corduroy Coats	7.50
19.50	Imported Chinchilla Coats	9.75
1.50	School Dresses	.75
5.00	Serge Dresses	2.50
10.00	Lingerie Dresses	5.00

Fur Coats, Sets and Separate Muffs and Scarfs

Mink—Fitch—Sitka Fox—Pointed Fox—Black Fox—Hudson Seal—Hudson Bay Sable—Skunk—Australian Opossum—Near Seal—Pony—Raccoon—Mole—Caracul—Natural Fox—Leopard.

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At Just ONE HALF OFF Present Marked Prices

This means that you may select from our ENTIRE STOCK any Boy's Suit or Overcoat—and Shirt, Blouse, pair of Knee Trousers, Bath Robe, and of our Boys' Gloves, Neckwear, Underwear, Stockings, Belts or Suspenders, and pay for what you buy ONLY HALF OF LAST WEEK'S SELLING PRICES.

Boys' Suits

		NOW
$5.00	Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	$2.50
$7.50	Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	3.75
$10.00	Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	5.00
$12.50	Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	6.25
$15.00	Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	7.50
$17.50	Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	8.75
$20.00	Blue Serge and Fancy Suits	10.00

Boys' Overcoats

		NOW
$3.50	Plain and Fancy Overcoats	$1.75
$5.00	Plain and Fancy Overcoats	2.50
$7.00	Plain and Fancy Overcoats	3.50
$8.50	Plain and Fancy Overcoats	4.25
$10.00	Plain and Fancy Overcoats	5.00
$12.50	Plain and Fancy Overcoats	6.25
$15.00	Plain and Fancy Overcoats	7.50
$17.50	Plain and Fancy Overcoats	8.75
$20.00	Plain and Fancy Overcoats	10.00
$25.00	Plain and Fancy Overcoats	12.50

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NONE BETTER MADE

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Broadway, at Houston St. Broadway, near 36th St. Only Brooklyn Store,
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offering the most important values of the season—every garment up to the usual Gidding standard of irreproachable style and quality.

LANE WANTS RADIUM DEPOSITS PROTECTED

Urges Withdrawal of Public Lands Which Contain Precious Ores.

ONLY 2 GRAMS IN AMERICA

Secretary's Draft of Joint Congress Resolution to Insure a Government Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A vigorous impulse was given to-day to the movement for the protection of American radium deposits when Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, sent a letter to Representative Martin D. Foster of Illinois urging the immediate enactment of legislation empowering the President to reserve to the United States Government all rights and ownership in radium-bearing ores found anywhere on the public lands.

Mr. Foster is Chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, which would handle such legislation. He is also a physician of prominence who for some time has been studying the radium situation, and several days ago introduced a bill of his own seeking the same object that Secretary Lane wishes to accomplish. Inclosed in the letter which Secretary Lane sent to the House Chairman was the draft of a joint resolution authorizing the President to withdraw public lands containing carnotite, pitchblende, and other radium-bearing ores and minerals.

In the opinion of Secretary Lane, the situation is such that this legislation should be enacted immediately, because there is now no authority of law for the withdrawal of any public lands containing this precious metal. It is feared that the successful use of radium in the treatment of certain forms and stages of cancer, its wonderful possibilities along other lines, and the interest the public is beginning to manifest in the concentration of scientific thought and effort upon the radium question may result in some of the carnotite and pitchblende ores on the public lands falling into the hands of speculators or that they may be gobbled up by agents acting for interests abroad desirous of monopolizing the output of American radium-bearing ores.

It so happens that all the carnotite mines in Utah and Colorado now in actual operation are on privately owned lands. But there are certain elements of such vital importance in the American radium situation at this time that the energies of the Government are to be directed toward the conservation and extraction of these ores under Federal Government auspices as soon as the necessary legal authority for such action is obtainable from Congress.

Chairman Foster is spending the holidays in Illinois. Originally he contemplated the passage of his bill, after hearings during which experts would be heard both as to American radium ore workings and the use of radium in cancer cases. Secretary Lane has reached the conclusion that an emergency exists, and that action should not be delayed by hearings or the formal passing of a bill. He would like to see the joint resolution which he proposes enacted at once, without hearings of any extended character, and such a joint resolution would have all the force and effect of statute law.

For Government Mining of Radium.

The text of the joint resolution which Secretary Lane sent to Chairman Foster was obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day. It provides not only for the withdrawal of public lands containing carnotite, pitchblende, or other minerals or ores from which radium may be derived, but also for geological research and exploration under the auspices of the Secretary of the Interior to determine the practicability of developing from such minerals a supply of radium.

It would also authorize the Government forces under the Secretary's direction to mine and treat radium-bearing ores in such a manner as would secure a supply of radium for the use of the United States Government and for the hospitals throughout the United States. The discovery, mining, and extraction of radium under this proposed legislation would be supplementary to the work of the National Radium Institute, formed by Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore, and Dr. James Douglas of New York, which institute has just let contracts for the erection at Denver of a plant and laboratory in which radium obtained from the Paradox Valley carnotite mines in Colorado is to be extracted for use in the cancer clinics in the Memorial Hospital of New York City and Dr. Kelly's hospital in Baltimore.

The legislation which Secretary Lane recommends is in line with what was urged by Dr. Kelly several days ago in an interview given in Syracuse, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Should the legislation be promptly enacted experts of the Government will begin the exploration of carnotite, pitchblende, and other radium-bearing ore beds on the public lands, and as soon as scientific analysis of these ores convinces them that they contain radium in reasonable quantities the lands will be withdrawn and the ores mined and treated.

Text of Joint Resolution Proposed.

The text of the joint resolution which Secretary Lane sent to Representative Foster, urging its immediate passage as an emergency proposition, follows:

Section 1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized at any time in his discretion to withdraw from all disposition public lands in the United States or the District of Alaska containing carnotite, pitchblende, or other minerals or ores from which radium may be derived, and such withdrawals or reservations shall remain in force until revoked by him or by act of Congress.

Section 2. Withdrawals under the provision hereof shall not in any manner preclude the appropriation of lands covered thereby, under the non-mineral and coal land laws of the United States, or under the mineral laws applicable to petroleum, natural gas, potash and phosphate, by settlement, entry, occupation, location, selection, or purchase. But no lands thus appropriated under these exceptions shall convey any right to radium, or radium-bearing minerals or ores, and all patents issued under authority of this section shall contain an express reservation to the United States of all radium and radium-bearing minerals or ores, with the right to mine and remove the same.

Section 3. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to direct and conduct explorations and researches with a view to determining the practicability of developing from said minerals and ores a source and supply of radium, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized by lease or otherwise to provide for the mining and treatment of said radium-bearing ores in such manner as will best secure a supply of radium for the use of the Government of the United States and the hospitals of this country.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress all withdrawals made hereunder at the beginning of its next regular session after the date of such withdrawals.

Less Than Two Grams in America.

Secretary Lane's letter to Representative Foster, urging the enactment of this resolution at the earliest possible moment, explains the necessity for prompt action in these words:

"There appears to be in the United States less than two grams of radium—that is, less than one-fourteenth of an ounce. This is valued at $120,000 a gram, and all of it has been procured from Europe, where there exist in France, Germany, and England laboratories for its manufacture. Three-fourths of the radium produced in the world during the year 1912 came from American ores, yet we have up to this time taken no steps whatever to preserve for our own people this invaluable metal, and our physicians and hospitals are dependent upon European laboratories for such supply as they can procure, and are subject to whatever monopoly charge the European laboratories demand for their product.

"It is not possible to procure at the present time so much as an additional gram of radium. One American physician informs me that after a search of Europe he has been promised a gram in the course of the next year, which was the earliest time it was possible to secure a promise of even this slight amount.

"At present those who have radium are forced to the awful alternative of selecting between patients on whom it will be used. Inasmuch as authorities have estimated that one person out of ten in the United States over fifty years of age suffers from cancer, it would appear to be difficult to overestimate the necessity for securing immediately as large a supply as possible of this mysterious remedy, and especially is this burden cast upon this country, wherein, thus far, have been found the largest deposits of those minerals in which it is borne.

Government Has a Process.

"Radium is found in ores carrying uranium and vanadium, which are used extensively in the arts, and the processes by which it is extracted are secret. A process has been invented by the chemists in our Bureau of Mines which promises, from the laboratory experiments thus far made, to be successful. Under the endowments of two Americans a building is now being erected in Denver, (which, with its quipment, will be opened for work in the coming February,) in which an effort will be made to prove the commercial possibility of this American process. If successful, this process will be given to the world, and all of the radium secured over and above a small minimum will be the property of the United States, and will be put into the hands of the United States Hospital Service for public use.

"Under all these circumstances, it seems to me that the only prudent course that the United States can follow is to withdraw such of its lands as are supposed to contain radium from public entry. This will guard against these lands being taken up by those who would not put them to their highest and most beneficial use.

"It would be inhuman to deprive other nations of access to our radium deposits if they alone were masters of the secret by which this mineral could be secured, and it is believed that there is a sufficient amount of carnotite and pitchblende already in private ownership in this country to permit of further European experimentation and production. The people of the United States, however, should be entitled to protection against the exhaustion of this resource and its exclusive control by the scientists of other lands.

"If the proposed joint resolution can be promptly enacted into law, I am advised by the Geological Survey that it will be possible immediately to withdraw a considerable area of public land believed to contain radium. Unless prompt action is taken, however, there is reason to fear that these lands will become the basis of private speculation."

BREMNER IS COMFORTABLE.

Effects of Radium Treatment Will Not Be Apparent for Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Dr. Howard Kelly said to-night that his patient, Congressman Bremner, who is undergoing the radium treatment at the doctor's sanitarium, was resting comfortably, but that it would be several weeks before the result of the treatment could be definitely determined. The radium begins its work within twenty-four hours after insertion. Its effect in removing the malignant growth is similar to that of a surgical operation.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, spent an hour with Mr. Bremner this afternoon. After the visit Mr. Tumulty said the Congressman appeared to be in good spirits, was delighted to greet him, and to hear the words of cheer on behalf of the President and Mr. Tumulty himself.

GIRL'S INTUITION REVEALS A MURDER

"You've Killed Mother," She Cries on Finding Father Alone in the House.

POLICE DISCOVER BODY

Insane Boss Truckman Kills His Wife and Flees When Daughter Accuses Him.

When 15-year-old Zenie Monahan, who lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Monahan at 68 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, jumped out of bed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and ran into the dining room with a cheery word of greeting on her lips she found that the table had not been set although it was after the time for her father to be at work and her mother was missing. Her father was standing in a corner of the room and she saw that he was much agitated. She watched him silently for a few moments and then asked what had happened to her mother.

"She's gone to the Bronx to visit her cousin," Monahan retorted gruffly. "Go back and dress yourself, and don't ask any more questions."

Frightened and not at all satisfied the child obeyed. When she returned to the room her father was still standing in the corner. She got together some scraps of breakfast and, watching him closely, saw that his hands twitched as he tried to eat. He kept his eyes on the table and muttered strangely, adding to her alarm. Suddenly she jumped from her chair.

"I don't believe a word you say," she exclaimed. "I'm going to find mother." bending over a washtub.

The girl ran down the short flight of steps leading to the cellar, thinking that her mother might be there doing the laundry work. She heard her father stumbling along behind her, and hastened her steps. A quick search of the cellar revealed nothing to alarm her, and she turned toward a flight of stairs that led from the rear of the cellar to the back yard. Her father was standing there in the full glare of the light, and the child saw that there were specks of blood on his eyeglasses and collar. She screamed and her father jumped upon her and grasped her by the throat.

"Shut up," he cried; "go upstairs and keep quiet. I tell you that Rollie (a pet name he sometimes called his wife) has gone to see her cousin and your little sister Irene."

"But it isn't true," the girl gasped as she broke away. "I tell you you've killed her. I dreamed on Saturday night that I found mother dead, lying in a big pool of blood."

Monahan pushed his daughter up the stairs, trying to quiet her fears, but he was so unmanned himself that he could scarcely speak. He told her to eat some breakfast, and she sat down at the table. Monahan went into his room, and when he returned he had washed the blood stains from his glasses and wore another collar. His daughter noticed also, for the first time, that he was wearing a black suit of clothes that she had never seen him wear before, except on Sunday. She asked him again where her mother was and why he had on the black suit. He didn't answer these questions, but told her to be quiet.

As he was brushing his clothes a bottle labeled poison dropped from a pocket, and Monahan picked it up quickly. Then he made several trips from the cellar to the barn, and after that he went away, telling his daughter that he would return after work, and that she must not go near the barn.

After Monahan left the house, Zenie ran over to the home of a neighbor, Mrs. Mary Hammond, and told her of her father's strange actions. She had dinner with the family and then telephoned to Mrs. Amelia Del Porte of 2,030 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, where her mother was supposed to be. She was told that Mrs. Monahan had not been there, and on advice of Mrs. Hammond she consulted Police Lieut. Duffy of the Parkville Station.

Policeman Leffler found the body of Mrs. Monahan, lying face down in the coal bin in the cellar, and a further search brought to light an old suit of Monahan's soaked in blood. The police believe that Monahan struck his wife over the head with a chisel while she was bending over a washtub. A pipe which he had been smoking when the crime was committed was found on a shelf in the coal bin. He had taken $3.58 from his wife's pocketbook.

The police expressed the opinion that Monahan was insane and that his mind had been deranged by heavy financial losses which he had suffered the last few years. Detectives were put on his trail and a general alarm was telephoned to all precincts in the five boroughs, but up to late last night no trace of him had been found. Extraordinary efforts are being made to capture the man as it is known that he carried a revolver, and it is feared that he may harm others.

Monahan is in the trucking and forwarding business, and has agencies at Piers 19 and 28 on the East River in Manhattan. He did much business for the New York Central Railroad. Years ago, according to his daughter, he had 100 horses and trucks, but he had suffered from the operations of the truck thieves, and many losses he had to meet had dissipated his fortune.

Recently he became so impoverished that he was forced to accept the offer of a brother, William, to occupy the house in East Eighth Street. In the last two weeks, the girl said, he had twice attempted to poison Mrs. Monahan. On one occasion the wife discovered poison in her tea, and the next morning a bitter taste revealed the presence of poison in a glass in the bathroom.

One daughter, Irene, 8 years old, was taken to the home of Mrs. Del Porte on Saturday by Mrs. Monahan, because she was afraid her husband might harm her. Zenie, the other child, is a pupil in the second class of the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM C. BROWN IS DINED.

Associates Honor Retiring President of New York Central.

Officials and Directors of the New York Central lines, East and West, to the number of fifteen, tendered a testimonial dinner last night at the University Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, to William C. Brown, the retiring President of the system, who will sever his official connection with the railroad on Jan. 1. Ex-Senator Depew, Chairman of the Board of Directors, was the principal speaker, and presented to Mr. Brown on behalf of the assembled officials a large solid silver loving cup, embossed with three panels. The first panel bore this inscription:

On his retirement from the Presidency of the New York Central lines, this loving cup is presented to William C. Brown by his associates, as a token of their affectionate regard, Dec. 29, 1913.

The second panel was inscribed:

Vice President, July, 1901, to June 1, 1906; Senior Vice President, June 1, 1906, to Feb. 1, 1909; President, Feb. 1, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1914.

The dinner was an informal one and all present were called upon by Vice President Ira A. Place, who acted as toastmaster, for short speeches.

Those present included William H. Newman, Mr. Brown's predecessor; Henry B. Ledyard, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad; Alfred H. Smith, the incoming President of the New York Central lines; William H. Cannniff, President of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; Vice Presidents Charles F. Daly, John Carstensen, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Harold S. Vanderbilt, and A. T. Hardin; James M. Schoonmaker, Vice President of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company; Edward L. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central lines east of Buffalo; Milton S. Barger; Treasurer of the lines west of Buffalo; Dwight W. Pardee, Secretary, and Albert H. Harris, General Counsel.

ADMITS THEFT OF FLOAT.

Pilot of Tug, Under Arrest, Implicates Several Others.

Detective Holstein of the New York Central Railroad's force notified the police of Hoboken shortly after 7 o'clock last night that he had arrested a man who gave his name as Fred Becker, 522 Hudson Street, Manhattan, for the theft of the car float of the New York Central on Christmas night. According to the detective, Becker has made a confession of the plot to steal the float, in which he figures as pilot of the tug that towed the float to midstream, where it was set adrift. Holstein said he arrested Becker on the lighter Georgetown at Pier 36, North River.

The confession which Holstein is alleged to have obtained from Becker implicates two of the men who were arrested when the drifting float was captured off Stapleton, S. I., in the Ocean Yacht Club anchorage.

The detective also informed the Hoboken police that Becker had given him the names of three other men implicated in the plot to steal the float, and that warrants had been issued for these. The detective said that the arrests were expected soon.

UP-STATE WAR ON TAMMANY

Dollar Dinner and Big Speakers' Bureau Planned by Albany Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—An anti-Tammany Speakers' Bureau—1,000 men if possible—to conduct the fight of independent Democracy next Fall, is to be formed in Albany soon after the Legislature convenes. Followers of Daniel J. Dugan, the State Committeeman from Albany County, are outlining the fight. A monster dollar dinner in one of the Albany hotels probably will precede the organization of the bureau. To this will be invited ex-Gov. Sulzer, legislators who have shown anti-Tammany symptoms and the up-State leaders avowedly arrayed against Tammany.

Any suggestion that Gov. Glynn head the ticket will be opposed by the bureau, according to one of those engaged in its formation.

BANKS WON'T LOSE BY CASH TRANSFER

Many Forces Will Offset Withdrawals of $167,000,000 Under New Law.

SPREAD OVER THREE YEARS

Increases in Business, Lessened Reserve Requirements and Rediscount Will Make This Up.

In the prospective transfer of the deposits of other national banks held by banks in this city, as deduced from the forecast for all central reserve cities made by Congressman Bulkley, it was pointed out yesterday that as against this transfer, estimated at $17,000,000, several countervailing factors were to be taken into consideration.

For one thing, inasmuch as this transfer is to be spread over three years, it will be offset to some extent by the growth of the country's business within that time, by which the New York banks will largely benefit. This increase would normally be very material, and the general expectation is that it will be considerably expedited by the Federal Reserve act itself, though the facilities it will make possible for the growth of business and commercial interests.

The transfer of $167,000,000 would also release at once, under the present reserve requirements, 25 per cent. of that sum, or about $42,000,000. Furthermore, the reserve requirements are to be reduced from 25 to 18 per cent., and this will release an additional amount equal to 7 per cent. of the net deposits of the New York national banks, which are about $1,000,000,000. This would be $70,000,000, or, with the other $42,000,000, a total of $112,000,000.

The New York banks would also profit by the additional offset of the liquidation of loans made by them to interior banks. If a country bank withdrew its deposit it would naturally liquidate its loans and these run to a substantial percentage of the deposits. The country banks would have less occasion to continue such loans anyway, inasmuch as under the new system they will be able to obtain them from their own Federal reserve banks.

Besides all these offsets, the New York banks will also be able to obtain any funds needed by rediscounting paper at the Federal reserve bank here. Of their own reserves to be kept in the Federal reserve bank, half of the amount may be deposited in the form of commercial paper and only the other half need be deposited in cash. One bank President said that he counted roughly on rediscounting to the extent to which deposits would be withdrawn by interior banks.

"What it amounts to," he said, "is that we pay the money in at one window of the Federal reserve bank and draw it out at another, putting up the necessary amount of commercial paper."

So far as banks in the same Federal reserve district are concerned, it was explained, the process will largely reduce itself to a three-cornered transaction, leaving matters finally about as they were at the start. For instance, if a bank in Albany has occasion to draw $100,000 from a New York bank to meet the requirements of its capital subscription and reserve, this money will go into the Federal reserve bank in this city and may be obtained by the New York bank through the rediscount of paper.

MISS BRANCE PENITENT

But Mrs. Couch Refuses to Read Note Begging Forgiveness.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—No trace of the whereabouts of Adelaide M. Brance, Monticello's "hidden woman," who left the County Jail before daylight Sunday morning, has been found. Sheriff Kinnie says he does not know where she is. Many letters arrived for her to-day. All were sent to the Dead Letter Office.

When Miss Brance's cell was searched to-day a note was found addressed to Mrs. Melvin H. Couch and her daughter, Louise. It was signed by Miss Brance, who asked them to forgive her for the disgrace she had brought upon them and to pray for the dead lawyer, who, she added, was "no doubt in a happier world than she." The note was delivered to Mrs. Couch, but she refused to read it.

PLAN NEW FILM FIGHT.

Theatres May Make Application To-day to a Brooklyn Justice.

Neither the Park nor the Bijou Theatres attempted to exhibit yesterday the white slave pictures, the production of which was forbidden by the police. The injunction obtained by the Bijou Theatre was vacated yesterday by Justice Gavegan.

The picture exhibitors asserted that the fight would be renewed to-day, when an attempt would be made to obtain a new restraining order from some other Justice. It was said last night that the case would be presented to a Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn to-day.

The Sociological Research Film Corporation, the exhibitor of the pictures, withdrew its application for a permanent injunction yesterday when the argument on the temporary injunction issued by Justice Ford began before Justice Gavegan. At the request of Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholson, Justice Gavegan then vacated the restraining order. R. L. Turk and Frederick Goldsmith appeared as attorneys for the film concern, and made no opposition to Mr. Nicholson's request.

BARS FILMS IN MT. VERNON.

Mayor Fiske Revokes Theatre's License to Prevent Exhibition.

Mayor Edward W. Fiske of Mount Vernon yesterday revoked the license of the Savoy Theatre in that city to forestall the presentation of the picture drama, called "Traffic in Souls," or "While New York Sleeps." Heading a squad of police Mayor Fiske walked to the theatre yesterday afternoon and asked Manager Coddington if he intended to show the films.

"I guess we will, Mr. Mayor. It's a pretty good show," Coddington replied.

"Well, I know you will not," said the Mayor. "Here is a notice revoking your license."

Then, turning to Chief of Police Foley and Lieut. Silverstein the Mayor directed them to disperse a crowd which had gathered about the ticket window.

"I am not acting in the dark," said Mayor Fiske, in discussing his action. "I saw the pictures myself in New York on Saturday night. They are not proper pictures for our citizens, and I do not propose to permit the exhibition. There is nothing educational about them."

Mayor Fiske will receive opposition in the course he has marked out.

"We will take the case to court and try to prove that Mayor Fiske had no right to revoke the license," said Mr. Schechter, associated with Waldo G. Morse, attorney for the Universal Film Company.

Leon Sanders Out of Public Bank.

The resignation of Ex-Judge Leon Sanders as Vice President of the Public Bank at Delancey and Ludlow Streets was accepted with regret yesterday afternoon by the Board of Directors. Judge Sanders handed in his resignation a week ago. Last night he said: "I resigned simply so that I could return to my law practice."

Seal of the Manhattan Company Since 1799

Bank of the Manhattan Company

The Oldest State Bank in New York. The Largest Bank of its age in the United States

We want your account

Capital $2,050,000
Surplus $4,100,000

114 Years at 40 Wall Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8.30 and Closes at 6

Sale of Men's $22 to $28 Winter Suits & Overcoats At $16.50

Since the opening of the GIMBEL Clothing Store for Men, over three years ago, we do not remember ever having offered such good Overcoats and Suits, in such an extensive variety, as these at $16.50.

The Overcoats include thick blue or gray all-wool Chinchilla Ulsters; smart and dressy Chesterfields with velvet collars, and fancy Overcoats of distinctive materials and styles.

The Suits are in soft-roll and conventional styles, in rough wide-wale cheviots, fine soft-finished worsteds, and other favorite fabrics, in blacks, blues, grays, mixtures and pin stripes.

They are all that clothes ought to be, that sell regularly at $22 to $28. Sizes for every man.

Men who want new clothes for New Year's had best profit *today* by this Sale's economies. Fourth Floor

Today, A Main Aisle Occasion In Rich ORIENTAL RUGS

Hundreds of these desirable pieces make a fascinating Rug Bazaar out of the Main Aisle today. They are Rugs carefully chosen for general excellence, and are distinctly remarkable at their prices.

This Is the Householder's Opportunity To Invest Christmas Funds to Permanent Advantage

The various groups are priced as follows:

Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs — Large and small sizes, light and dark colorings, beautiful designs. *At $22.50, $30 & $35*

Iran and Mosul Rugs — Large square silky examples in choice designs. *At $25 and $30*

Cabistan Rugs — Fine grade, light and medium colors. Handsome patterns. *At $17.50 & $22.50*

Mosul and Beluchistan Rugs — Strong and sturdy, very silky, in dark and medium colorings. *At $14.75 & $17.50*

Carabaghs, Shirvans and Beluchistans — Small sizes, very desirable. *At $7.50*

Persian Carpets — Averaging about 9 x 12 ft. *At $65*

Main Floor

Let the Victrola Make Music For the New Year's Eve Party

It won't get tired—it will keep right up to concert pitch the whole evening long. It will play every sort of dance music you want it to—Tango, Boston, One-step, Maxixe. It will play it well, in splendid accurate time.

We Will Send a Victrola to Your Home Today

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From Victrola IV. at $15
To Victrola XVI. at $200

And a splendid collection of all the new Records, including those for January, 1914, just issued. Eighth Floor

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42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Ave.

In the Dressmaking Salon

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Afternoon and Evening Gowns, also Tailormade Suits

At the following Specially Reduced Prices:

Tailormade Suits, of the newest fabrics, from $69.50 upwards

Gowns, Copies of latest models, and made of the most desirable materials, from $85.00 upwards

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On a palace steamship. An ideal trip both night and day.

BY DAY — Tempered Southern breezes—a broad smooth deck with the sports of shipboard—The society of congenial people—perfect meals perfectly served.

BY NIGHT — Comfortable lounging, smoking and reading rooms—luxuriously appointed staterooms ventilated and heated,—snowy beds and deep health-giving sleep, inspired by a day in the open, breathing pure air.

Southern Pacific Steamships

New York to New Orleans

ONE WAY $40 ROUND TRIP $70 BERTH AND MEALS ON SHIP INCLUDED

Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. If you want variety go by steamer, return by rail, fare is the same

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HE puts the guarantee of his Customs Stamp on each box of JOSE VILA CIGARS because they are made in a U. S. Bonded Cigar Factory, under government supervision. Thus you get a real Havana Cigar—made by Spanish method—at a saving of 25%. Further, it protects you from adulterations that may be injurious to health

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Unusual Opportunity For A Salesmanager

Salesmanager wanted by an important merchandise concern rated at $1,000,000.

To be considered, your application must be typewritten, must give a full history of your business experience, a personal description and names of five references. You must at present be employed at a salary of not under $3,000 and have a clean record.

Opportunity is knocking here for the right man. If you think you are the one, do not hesitate to answer. All replies treated in absolute confidence. No references consulted and no inquiries started until after the first interview.

Address Advertiser, P. O. Box 206 Madison Square

PLEASED BY GIFTS TO AID THE NEEDY

Publication of the Cases in The Times Has Taught a Valuable Lesson, Authorities Say.

$9,426 RECEIVED IN ALL

This Does Not Include Gifts of Toys, Clothing, Orders for Food, and Aid in Other Forms.

Warm-hearted was the response to the appeal for Christmas cheer for the "One Hundred Neediest Cases" printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Dec. 14. The three societies administering the fund reported yesterday that the total amount contributed was $9,426. This did not include the donations of clothing, toys, food, nor the promises of future help. In some cases with the Christmas contributions came a promise to assist those in need throughout the year.

These offers of aid were not confined to money, as the case of Edward Landon, whose appeal was No. 82, shows. Edward, who is 5 years old, is a bright youngster, but he suffered because of the bad record of his family. He needed a home and good treatment. He is to receive it, for a teacher has undertaken his care for one year. In other cases where medical care or an opportunity for learning was desired, the need has been supplied. This report on the work accomplished has been prepared by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:

Total received	$4,262
For particular cases	2,806
To be used at our discretion	1,956

The fund was distributed in this way:

Case.	Amount Asked For.	Amount Given.	Case.	Amount Asked For.	Amount Given.
1	$211	$180	19	$167	$150
2	110	480	20	83	200
3	*197	200	21	143	250
4	86	200	22	52	275
5	58	390	23	82	100
6	147	225	24	158	182
7	90	300	25	104	540
8	196	100	26	38	160
9	129	300	27	100	250
10	128	350	28	177	100
11	101	360	29	201	210
12	222	500	30	41	468
13	86	200	31	101	150
14	121	360	32	137	364
15	95	300	33	100	540
16	101	598	34	118	96
17	163	75	35	143	312
18	70	360			

*In addition to the above $197, the association has been promised $25 a month for one year.

The total amount received by the Charity Organization Society was $3,283. This means that enough money was contributed to meet the needs of seven of the thirty-five families in which the society is interested for one year; five for at least six months, and the rest for a period of three months. Less than $25 for each case was designated for Cases 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 67, 68, and 69. No designated contributions were received for cases 66 and 67. Five boxes of toys, one-half dozen large filled stockings, five boxes of clothing, three suits of men's clothing, and grocery orders were received.

Two hundred and twenty-five gifts, ranging from 50 cents to $100, were received, several representing money given by groups. One of these was from a business office, several from church organizations, and one of $3 came from a high school. The society has selected the letter that accompanied the school's gift as typical of the spirit that animated the donors, especially those who out of their small store gave their mite:

Dear Sir: The enclosed little offering for Case 44 noted in THE TIMES of Dec. 22 reflects the Christmas spirit of Class 2-4 of this school. This section is composed of Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant boys, who all joined in the thought of helping the other fellow who does not have quite so much of the world's goods as he might have. When you remember that this offering entailed some sacrifice on the part of some of the boys and when you also know that this was entirely voluntary you may see that they really mean to think of the less fortunate ones whose burdens are heavy at this time.

"In publishing the list of 100 neediest cases THE NEW YORK TIMES offered its readers an opportunity to help others which was certainly appreciated and taken advantage of promptly," said W. Frank Persons, director of the Charity Organization Society. "The results prove that. Many of the letters accompanying the checks that go to make up the generous total expressed the wish that the gift inclosed might have been many times greater. This desire to make some one else happy took hold of old and young alike, and in some instances the gifts represented sacrifice."

The State Charities Aid Association has received $1,930. Of this amount $110 in small sums was received from thirty-six anonymous sources. The total given does not include about $300 worth of toys and clothing. The association wishes to acknowledge gifts from "A New England Woman," "M. L. S.," "W. S. C.," "White Plains," "A Sympathizer," "Widow's Mite," "U. P. R. R.," "A. S. W.," "Dad," "Wage Earner," "M. C. B.," "M. S. C.," "B. O. H.," and "M. H. W."

"We feel under obligation to THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Homer Folks, Secretary of the association, "for directing into more fruitful channels than heretofore the Christmas spirit in New York City. As an experienced social worker I at times felt a little impatience approaching disappointment with ordinary Christmas giving—a charity that seemed perfectly comfortable in filling stomachs to bursting upon Christmas Day and of giving no heed to the condition of those same stomachs on the other 364 days in the year. It seemed to be entirely lost sight of that the number of poor is the same all the year around as upon Christmas Day.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES has taken this occasion when hearts are touched, to invoke giving in a way that spreads it out over the year. It has asked not the giving of Christmas dinners, but the things that warm and satisfy the needs of body and mind long after Christmas is but the memory of a happy day. Because of this I have changed my feelings about Christmas giving."

THROWS COINS TO CROWD.

Police Stop R. O. Smith's Fun, but He Protests.

Anybody who passed along Broadway between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets during the first few hours of daylight yesterday morning might have noticed several men walking slowly and closely scanning the sidewalk and the asphalt. They were prospecting—not for gold, but for nickels, dimes, and quarters.

Among those who registered at the hotel early Sunday night was Roderick O. Smith, who put down "New York" after his name, but later said he was from the West, and intimated that he had prospered out there.

About 8 o'clock the doorman reported that there was a crowd in front of the Broadway entrance of the hotel, and the manager went to take a look. What seemed to be a hundred persons were gathered, most of whom were engaged in pulling and jostling each other about. As the manager reached the door, a policeman came rushing up.

"Say, tell that guy on the second floor to stop throwing that money out of the window," he shouted. "First thing you know we'll have a riot on our hands."

The manager went up at once to Mr. Smith's room, where he interrupted that gentleman in the act of throwing a handful of small change from the window. Mr. Smith was indignant.

"Well, in my opinion things in New York have changed a heap if I can't throw a few coins out of the window without causing a riot," he protested. He got rid of only about $10 when asked to desist.

RADIO TRIAL ENDING.

Jury May Get Wireless Telephone Case by To-night.

Counsel for Samuel E. Darby, Elmer E. Burlingame and Lee De Forest summed up yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt the evidence they have put in for their clients during the trial, which has lasted for some weeks, on the charge of the use of the mails to defraud. It is expected that counsel for James Dunlop Smith, the fourth defendant, will be heard to-day and that the case may go to the jury before night.

Martin W. Littleton, speaking for Darby, asserted that his client's record had always stood high until this charge was brought against him, and that now the Government had not produced enough evidence, even of a fragmentary nature, to connect him with a conspiracy to defraud.

Clarence Houghton, who followed in behalf of Burlingame, dwelt on the faith which his client had in the success of the wireless telephone. He was doing nothing he said, when he sent the circulars through the mails, which was not in accordance with general commercial practice. He was carrying on perhaps a campaign with too aggressive methods, but he asked the jury to remember that it seemed likely that everything which had been promised would soon be realized.

"Consider this well," said Mr. Houghton, "before you convict a man against whom no evidence indicating fraud or intent to defraud has been advanced."

Harold Deming had De Forest to defend, and he spoke of his great scientific attainments. He was of recognized scientific standing, he asserted, and his only fault had been the attempt to benefit the world by making the wireless telephone a commercial possibility.

JEWS' RELIGIOUS PROBLEM.

Differences Between Orthodox and Reformed Branches Discussed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Questions of difference between Hebrews belonging to the orthodox and reformed branches of "American Israel" entered largely into the discussion at to-day's session of the twentieth annual assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society here.

Dr. Julius H. Greenstone, a member of the Gratz College Faculty, recommended that a knowledge of the ceremonies, ritual, and observances of the orthodox Hebrews, which have been handed down from Biblical days, be given to children of reformed Hebrews.

Mrs. Max Margolis said she could not see how it would be possible to explain the difference between the ceremonial worship in the modern synagogue and that sanctioned by tradition without explaining why all are not the same. She feared that to impress on a child's mind the fact that such a wide difference in practice and opinion existed among Hebrews would tend further to break down the autonomy of the race.

Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Rodoph Sholom Congregation, said he thought it wise to develop in Hebrew children a reverent and appreciative attitude toward those things which had meant so much to the race in ancient days.

"There is danger in making children too familiar with such things," declared Dr. William Rosenau. "We cannot be too much to safeguard and keep inviolate the sanctity of the synagogue."

FEE FOR FISKE LAWYERS.

$52,000 Allowed by Court for Services in Bankruptcy Case.

For legal services rendered in the bankruptcy of J. M. Fiske & Co., brokers of 42 Broadway, who failed on Jan. 19, 1910, with liabilities of $1,262,992, Judge Holt yesterday allowed to Hays, Hershfield & Wolf of 115 Broadway the sum of $52,000. This was $13,000 less than the law firm had claimed.

In making his award the Judge said that it was difficult to determine the actual value of legal services, but he thought the amount claimed was too high, although the firm had administered the bankrupt estate promptly, efficiently, and with unusual success, and had prosecuted suits which had resulted in the reduction of the liabilities by $180,000 and had thereby increased the dividend by about 17 per cent.

WANT CITY BUREAU TO CONTROL AUTOS

Plan Suggested to Committee for the Prevention of Reckless Driving.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADDED

Fifteen Will Urge Legislation to Govern Chauffeurs on Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel.

The recently organized Committee for the Prevention of Reckless Driving and Street Accidents held its first meeting in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, 165 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The members of the committee are Isaac N. Seligman, A. Mitchell Leslie, Dr. Israel L. Feinberg, Robert Grier Cooke, Clarence J. Shearn, George P. Le Brun, James J. Allen, Dr. W. H. Talman, E. S. Cornell, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Florence Guernsey, Miss Edith A. Reiffert, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, and Mrs. Thomas Slack.

At the meeting yesterday it was decided to increase the committee by fifteen members, and a meeting of the larger committee was set for Thursday of next week, at which time a definite programme will be mapped out and subcommittees appointed to enlist the aid of Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel in having legislation passed that will safeguard the city from reckless automobile chauffeurs and others who drive through the streets.

At the meeting yesterday Mr. Le Brun outlined the work the committee hopes to accomplish. He said:

"It has been suggested that as a means of lessening accidents to pedestrians by motor vehicles the Traffic Squad of the Police Department should be increased, the idea being that there are fewer accidents where the traffic men are stationed. Inasmuch as the majority of accidents happen at street crossings in various parts of the city, the theory of having more traffic men as a preventive to be effective would mean that we would have to have a traffic man at the intersection of nearly every street, and that is impracticable.

"One solution of the situation would be to establish a Central Bureau in this city, with full powers under the law to control the operation of automobiles. Such a bureau, properly organized and conducted, would curb reckless driving, thereby minimizing the killing and maiming of human beings in the streets of this city.

"In this proposed bureau should be registered every motor vehicle owned and operated in this city, name and address of the owner and the place where the car is kept; the name and address of the chauffeur and a duplicate of his license card, or if the owner is the operator, a duplicate of his license card, so that when an operator committed any infraction of the traffic ordinances it could be reported to the bureau. It would only be necessary for any patrolman, citizen or inspector attached to the bureau, who observed the violation, to take the number of the car and send it to the bureau. The car could be found through the registry book of the bureau and the owner could be summoned to appear before the Commissioner of this bureau for a hearing on the charge. If sustained, the penalty for the first offense would be suspension of the license to operate the car from one to three months and a fine of $25; for the second offense six months to a year and a fine of $25; for the third offense revocation of the license and a fine of $50.

"These penalties would have a more deterring effect than the present proceeding of fines, which, as the records show, have no effect on the speed maniac and reckless driver. Accidents to pedestrians could be reported to the bureau and an investigation made by an inspector. In this investigation showed that it was through the negligence of the operator of the car, the license would be suspended and in fatal cases revoked, and the inspector's report submitted to the District Attorney, to aid him in prosecuting the operator for homicide. In creating this bureau there would be no intention to limit or lessen the powers of the police, but merely to offer a means of assisting them in enforcing the law, and instilling in reckless drivers of motor vehicles more respect for the law and the rights of pedestrians."

SEEKS TO NAME SPEAKER:

Mills Will Try to Unite Assemblymen on Candidate to Beat Hinman.

Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee and one of the leaders in the fight against Barnes within the Republican State organization, left for a tour of the State last night. In the course of his trip Mr. Mills will endeavor to unite behind one candidate for Speaker the Assemblymen-elect who are opposed to Barnes.

The last word from the Progressive Republicans before Mr. Mills departed was that it would be impossible for the stand-pat element in the organization to force the election of Harold J. Hinman, one of the three Assemblymen-elect from Albany County, the political bailiwick of Chairman Barnes. On the other hand it was admitted that the situation among the opponents of Barnes was far from satisfactory. It was said that the twenty Bull Moose Assemblymen-elect might unite with the Democratic minority in the Assembly to elect Michael Schaap, the Bull Moose leader in the Assembly, Speaker.

It was said last night that Assemblyman-elect Almet W. Hoff, a Republican from the Eighteenth District of Kings, though not a pronounced Progressive, might be acceptable to the opponents of Barnes.

Chairman Barnes said last night that he was taking no interest in the Speakership fight, but he expressed the hope that all the Republicans would enter their party caucus and thus prevent the opposition from organizing the Assembly.

TAGGART TIGHTENS GRIP.

Completely Controls Indiana Machine —Wilson-Bryan Men Revolt.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—"Tom" Taggart to-day tightened his grip on the Indiana Democratic organization and won the most spectacular victory of his career. Every one of the thirty district committeemen chosen to-day to constitute the new State Committee is an avowed supporter of Taggart, and Bernard Korbly, his choice for State Chairman, will be selected by unanimous vote. There was opposition in several of the conventions, but in none was it formidable.

The anti-Taggart forces made their campaign on the ground that Wilson and Bryan were opposed to Taggart, and that his recommendations for appointments would be ignored. In one convention the President's name was hissed. The antis, finding Taggart's friends in control, refused to take any part in the proceedings, in some cases even to enter the hall.

The Wilson-Bryan Democrats have organized the "Progressive Democratic Federation," and delegates to a State conference will meet here to-morrow. It is expected to organize the State and name another State committee.

McANENY TO KEEP STAFF.

President of the Board of Aldermen Will Retain Offices.

George McAneny, the new President of the Board of Aldermen, said yesterday that he intended to take the personal staff under him while Borough President over to his new office. Leo Arnstein, secretary of the borough, is to be Chief Examiner at a salary of $5,000. Louis Graves, Mr. McAneny's secretary, is to be Examiner in place of Burdette G. Lewis at $4,000, and Samuel L. Martin, stenographer, is to be secretary to the President of the board with a salary of $3,000. Mr. Martin will take the place now held by William O'Connor, who is to be made Legislative Secretary of the board, a new place created by the Legislature.

Mr. McAneny, under the new Administration, will occupy his present office in the City Hall for the time being, but later he will move downstairs and occupy the offices of City Clerk Scully, who is to move into the new Municipal Building.

NEW SHERIFF PICKS AIDS.

A. S. Gilbert to be His Counsel and F. K. Bowers Under Sheriff.

Sheriff-elect Grifenhagen announced that he had appointed Abram S. Gilbert to be counsel to the Sheriff. The salary is $6,000 a year. He was defeated as a candidate for the Supreme Court. Mr. Gilbert is an active Republican.

Other appointments were: Frank K. Bowers, Under Sheriff, salary, $5,000, and Thomas Rock, Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, salary, $3,000. Mr. Bowers is the Republican leader of the northern half of the Thirtieth Assembly District, and Mr. Rock is a labor leader.

MUST REPORT TRUST FUNDS OF ESTATES

Surrogates' Court Will Be Asked to Make a General Rule in Korn Case.

APPRAISALS DIVIDED NOW

Ignorance or Carelessness Might Result in Concealment of Taxable Property.

Application is to be made to the Surrogates' Court for an order directing that all trust funds left by decedents shall be incorporated in the general report of the property. While no charge was made that sometimes trust funds are overlooked in appraising estates, it was admitted by Appraiser Joseph I. Berry that a good way to accomplish this would be by neglecting to make a separate report of them.

Discussion over the estate left by Jacob Korn, who died on March 4, 1911, led to the resolution to ask for a Surrogate's order. The executors of Mr. Korn's estate made two reports. The property that was free of entanglements during the later years of his life was appraised at $15,000. The second report covering the trust funds was much more important. The trust was large enough to insure Mr. Korn an annual income of $12,000.

This trust fund was created in 1908. It consisted of a half interest in 736 Broadway, two buildings in Twenty-ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue; 198 Henry Street, 1,865 Third Avenue, and three leaseholds at 349 to 353 Fifth Avenue, 228 Rivington Street, and 39 Ninth Street. The first trustees of this fund were David, Henry, and Samuel W. Korn. They were appointed on March 10, 1908. Later they were succeeded by Jacob Holzman and Joseph W. Weiss. These trustees applied to have the fund taxed.

The will of Mr. Korn provided that each one of his grandchildren should receive $1,000 from the fund, and that then the remainder should be divided into seven parts, each one of his five daughters to receive one part, and the other two parts to be held in trust for his two sons. Other bequests were $5,000 to each one of two grandchildren, Clara and Elsie Holzman, as a marriage gift. If they did not marry by the time they were 25 years old the money should be paid them outright.

Appraiser Berry said yesterday:

"I have asked the Surrogates' Court to consolidate the two reports under the Ray-Lockwood decision. The trustees agreed to this, and I hope that in the future the habit of dividing the estate of decedents will be done away with. Sometimes we know nothing of trust funds until we hear of them from financial concerns that have control of them or until some effort is made to dispose of some of the property tied up in funds of this character. In the pending case the trustees asked for an appraisal. So, of course, we had no difficulty in bringing the whole matter to a point where an effort could be made to change the system of separating property subject to taxation.

"I don't suppose any person would be guilty of deliberately concealing taxable property, but it is certain that a good deal of property could very easily escape appraisal by ignorance or carelessness. But under a rule consolidating all taxable property of decedents that danger will cease to exist."

MACKENZIE SCHOOL MOVES.

Buys Large Tract at Monroe at Edge of Harriman Estate.

The Mackenzie School for boys, which has been situated at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., has sold its present site and purchased a large tract of land and six buildings at Monroe, N. Y., at the edge of the Harriman estate. The purchasers of the Dobbs Ferry property are the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who conduct the Columbus Hospital in East Twentieth Street.

The Mackenzie School is conducted by Dr. James C. Mackenzie, formerly head of the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey. The school has about 100 pupils. In moving to the property at Monroe, for which $100,000 was paid, it is planned to develop the institution into one of the large boys' boarding schools of the East. Influential persons living near Monroe are interested in the school.

POLICEMAN REFUSED BAIL.

Walsh's Stories of How He Shot Stevens Fail to Satisfy Court.

Patrolman Frank Walsh of the Elizabeth Street Station, who on Dec. 14 shot James Stevens in front of a saloon at 43 Nostrand Avenue, Williamsburg, was held without bail for homicide yesterday morning by Magistrate Naumer in the Gates Avenue Court.

Since the shooting Walsh had been paroled in the custody of his Captain, but contradictions in the stories he has told caused the Magistrate to refuse him bail. The three men who were arrested immediately after the shooting on Walsh's charge of disorderly conduct were discharged.

On the witness stand Walsh said that as he and his brother, John Walsh, were walking down Nostrand Avenue a man told them there was a man with a gun in the rear room of James Martino's saloon. They went to the saloon and there ordered two glasses of beer. James Rubianto of 44 Hopkins Street, said the patrolman, was standing near, and with him was James Reed, whom Walsh had arrested a few days before. Rubianto turned on the policeman and abused him for the arrest, according to the witness's testimony.

Walsh then arrested Rubianto and tried to take him through the narrow hallway to the street. There he was jostled by half a dozen men, and the prisoner broke away. Pursuing him, the policeman says he heard some one yell, "Look out for the gun." He turned, he said, and saw Stevens crouched behind a coal box, apparently about to draw a gun. Then the patrolman said he drew his own revolver and fired.

John Walsh, the brother of the policeman, was not in court to corroborate his brother's story, and Rubianto asserted that Walsh had started the fight and that he had not abused him at any time.

SAYS SULZER IS PRESIDENT

And Police Head Makes the Laws, Asserts Candidate for Citizenship.

Giuseppe D'Esperita appeared before Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday to be examined as to his qualifications for citizenship. He hails from Sicily, and lives in "Little Italy."

"Who is President of the United States?" asked Justice.

"William Sulzer," promptly replied Giuseppe.

"Who makes the laws that govern the country?"

"The Police Commissioner."

"Go home," replied the Justice, "and learn something about the country. Come back again in three months."

Three hundred new citizens were made yesterday.

McCOMBS SETTLES ESTATE.

Recommends Payment of Heirs of Frederick Butterfield.

William F. McCombs, National Democratic Chairman, as referee in the settlement of the estate of Frederick Butterfield, a New York and London merchant, filed a report in the Supreme Court yesterday showing that on May 5, 1908, the estate amounted to $1,218,018.78, and on Nov. 15, 1913, to $1,205,011.28. The amount of the income account on Nov. 15 was $3,113.43. The report says that the duties of the trustees and executors have been faithfully performed, and recommends that the heirs under the terms of Mr. Butterfield's will be paid and the accounts of the trustees and executors be accepted.

Under Mr. Butterfield's will his estate was left in trust to Mrs. Carolina F. Butterfield, his wife, and Mrs. Sarah C. B. Smith, his daughter. Upon their death the estate is to be divided among the heirs.

Eyeglasses That *Fit*

It is not enough for the lenses themselves to be right; they must be adjusted properly to frame and face. We not only grind lenses with the utmost accuracy but specialize in face-fitting. Ask your Oculist about our service.

J.W. & GEO. H. HAHN OPTICIANS
304 MADISON AVE., N. Y.
Below 42d St.

The best way to study music is to listen at close range to the songs or playing of the best artist.
Mr. Edison's New
DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPH
reproduces all the tone colors with mellow resonance and with absolute fidelity. The sharp mechanical timbre usual in instruments of this type is entirely eliminated and this makes it possible to hear it as actually played or sung. Daily recitals given at

NEW YORK
Hardman Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., 236 Broadway.
Fred Kraft Inc., 33 Cortlandt St. (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)
Krakauer Bros., 17 East 14th Street
M. Goldsmith, 1525 First Ave.
George Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St.
Paul Heifer, 1555 Third Ave.
Cort. Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
Schultz Novelty Co., 118 Nassau St.
Sol. Lazarus, 210 East 59th St.

BROOKLYN
Hardman Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Alphonse Smith Jr., 27 Flatbush Ave.
Chas. G. Rosewall, 93 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Chevalier, 138 Greenpoint Ave.
Geo. S. Unbs, 117 Court St.
Guarantee Phonograph Co., 257 Wash. St.
T. H. Clancy, 254 Myrtle Ave.
A. Eckel, 6950 Third Ave.
Bernard Foehland, 1592 Broadway

and
EDISON DISPLAY ROOMS, 10 Fifth Avenue, New York

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Winding Up the Old Year with Two Great Selling Days
A Series of Extraordinary Sales of Most Seasonable Goods Planned in All Departments of Our Two Buildings
Most notable of all will be the offerings from The World's Greatest Grocery. Table supplies of every description to make your big New Year's feast gloriously enjoyable and successful.

Notice to Charge Customers
Purchases made today and tomorrow will be entered on bills rendered February 1st.

MAIN BUILDING
This Year's Last Big Clothing Sale
Winter Overcoats, Suits, Full Dress Coats and Trousers, Tuxedo Suits, Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, *$15, $18, $20 and $22.50 Values; Grouped for Today's Selling, at* $10

This is a genuine event—in other words, A BIG STORE EVENT. You get EXACTLY WHAT IS OFFERED IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT. Mark that, if you please!

Hundreds of Handsome Overcoats
Grays, tans, browns and mixtures. Velvet collar styles; also Storm Overcoats with shawl collars, and others with convertible collars. Values to $22.50; today, at..... $10

Unlimited Variety of Excellent Suits
Pure all-wool, fast-color blue serges, winter-weight cassimeres, handsome cheviots, velours and worsteds. New colors. Best styles and favorite patterns.
THE FULL DRESS COATS AND TROUSERS, TUXEDO SUITS AND CUTAWAY COATS AND VESTS are in the approved new styles. Handsomely trimmed. Splendidly tailored. The Dress and Tuxedo Coats have fine silk facing; today, at..... $10

Thousands of Pairs of "Kingly" Trousers That would ordinarily be priced up to $4. On sale, today, at..... $2.95
Dress and business styles. Dozens of new patterns in striped worsteds; also fine variety of blue all-wool serges and black all-wool thibets; sizes 29 to 56.

Remember, Gentlemen, This Sale is for Today Only, Dec. 30

Other Big Sales for Today
MAIN BUILDING
Women's $3 to $5 Dainty Slippers—at..... $2.45
Women's $2 Kid Party Slippers—at..... $1.59

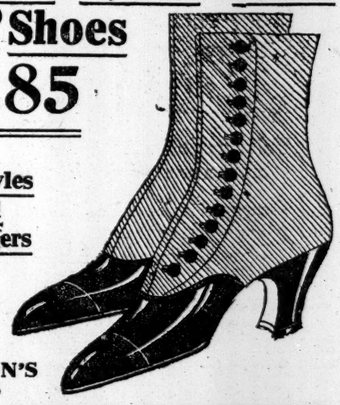
SPECIAL NOTICE:—Our Annual Sale of New Canned Foods Begins Here This Morning With the Biggest List of Specials Ever Assembled for Such an Occasion. ECONOMIES OF FROM 10 TO 35 PER CENT. (Mail and Telephone orders filled promptly and carefully.)

A FINE LIST OF WINES AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS —also STANDARD BRANDS OF CIGARS FOR NEW YEAR'S at Extremely Low Prices.

GREENHUT BUILDING
$35 Axminster Rugs—size 8.3x10.6; at..... $28.50
$90 Mahogany Office Desks—"Cutler" make; at..... $65
$35 Golden Oak Sanitary Desks—"Cutler" make; at..... $25
(In this Annual Sale of Office Furniture you will find Costumers, Desks, Tables, Chairs, etc., all Under Price.)
$6.50 Ruffled Net Bed Sets—at..... $3.95
$7.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains—pair..... $5.50
RICH CUT GLASS, BRIC-A-BRAC, BRONZES, MARBLES and CHINA WARES at ¼ to ½ Less Than Former Selling Prices.
Beautifully Framed Pictures—formerly priced to $1.75; at 95c
A WONDERFUL LIST OF HOUSEFURNISHINGS—EXTRAORDINARY VALUES, ALL!

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets
Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Cammeyer Shoes
The Cammeyer End of the Year Sale
On the Main Floor
4,387 Pairs Men's and 5,261 Pairs Women's $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 Shoes
$3.85
All Styles and Leathers



THIS SEASON'S MODELS

Also Men's Oxford Ties — Formerly $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, now $3.85
Men's Oxford Ties — Formerly $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00, now $2.65
Also Women's Colonials, Pumps and Oxfords—Highest Cammeyer Grade— Sold at $5.00 and $6.00, now $3.85
Women's Colonials, Pumps and Oxfords — Sold at $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00, now $2.65

Special Values in Men's and Women's Hosiery
Very Special
Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose. Black, white and tan embroidered. Made from extra heavy best quality silk. Extra long, with wide flare double tops of silk for garter. Values $2.00 and $2.50.
Sale Price $1.39 Pair — 3 Pairs for $4.00

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose. Black, white, tan, taupe and evening shades. Some with all silk wide tops; others have wide lisle tops. All have double soles, toes and heels, and high reinforced heels. Values $1.00 and $1.25.
Sale Price 74c Pair — 6 Pairs for $4.25

Manufacturers' samples of Women's Stockings—Lisle, Silk Lisle, Cotton — Common and Out sizes. Black, white and a few good colors. Made to sell for 35 cents and 50 cents.
Sale Price 27c a Pair
6 Pairs for $1.45

Cammeyer Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
6TH Ave & 20TH St.

Manufacturers' samples of Men's Lisle and Silk Lisle Sox. In this lot there are Men's Heavy Silk Sox with double soles, heels and toes. Values 35 cents and 50 cents.
Sale Price 27c a Pair
6 Pairs for $1.45

The Prodigal's Return

MARK CROSS LONDON
89 Regent St.
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

In this intensely practical era the returning Prodigal is no longer welcomed with a blanquette of veal. All he usually receives is a cold shoulder.

Last year the CROSS $1.50 Handsewn Glove turned Prodigal. It rose to $1.75.

Yielding to the seductive, or rather the reductive, influence of the tariff, the Prodigal has returned. It is

BACK TO $1.50

The Prodigal appears none the worse for his temporary absence. In fact, Travel seems to have improved him.

Needless to state, the Prodigal was warmly received. He is the favoured child.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Uptown {210 Fifth Avenue, Near 26th Street. Downtown—253 Broadway. Opposite City Hall.
Boston—145 Tremont Street.
Dealers Throughout the World.

A HAUNTING VOICE DROVE HER TO DEATH

Miss Mary E. Chatfield, Binder of Rare Books, Took Her Life in Studio.

KNOWN IN ART CIRCLES

Victim of Hallucinations After Death of Beloved Sister from Tuberculosis.

Miss Mary E. Chatfield, an artist's bookbinder, whose work is to be found in the libraries of many prominent families in this city, committed suicide some time on Sunday in her studio on the sixth floor of the building at 400 West Twenty-third Street. She stabbed herself in the left breast with a slender-bladed, keen-pointed paper cutter. Her body was found yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock flung across a couch in the front room where she did her work.

On a nearby table was a piece of paper on which was scrawled in an almost illegible hand, the words: "Mrs. Howard is to blame for this." The paper was spotted with blood, indicating that Miss Chatfield had written the message after she stabbed herself, and had then dragged herself to the couch to die. Death must have followed shortly, for an examination showed that the blade of the paper cutter had entered her heart.

Friends of Mollie Chatfield, as she was known to her intimates, when they heard of her violent death, and of the strange note she had left, refused at first to believe that she had taken her own life. They urged the police to make a thorough investigation, hinting that she must have been murdered. Her brother, Harvey S. Chatfield of 105 East Fifty-third Street, who identified the body, put aside the murder theory. After he had recovered from the first shock he told a remarkable story of the happenings which he believed led to his sister's death.

For the past two months, he said, Miss Chatfield had been the victim of strange hallucinations. She had been pursued, he said, by a voice which she believed to be that of a woman. She had felt herself bound to do whatever the voice told her to and it was in an effort to escape from its influence that she rented a studio on the top floor of the Twenty-third Street building, hoping that it would not reach her there. Mr. Chatfield also said that his sister had been accustomed to taking long walks, and had worn herself out by the rapid pace at which she strode along in the hope of eluding the voice.

"I have not the slightest doubt that my sister committed suicide," he said. "I do not know who the Mrs. Howard she referred to may have been for I do not remember any one of that name who has come into touch with our lives for at least five years. It may have been that she believed a Mrs. Howard was the woman whose voice was following her wherever she went."

Mr. Chatfield said that his sister had devoted her time of late to the making of artistic bindings for rare books. He mentioned the name of Robert J. Coller as one for whom she had done much work of this kind, and said that her work was to be found in the libraries of many of the most prominent families in New York. Mrs. Taylor, a friend of Miss Chatfield, who was present during the interview, said that she thought it best not to mention other names.

Miss Chatfield's studio was one of the most artistically furnished of those in the big building. She had her workshop in a large front room into which the sunlight poured through a great skylight. An old spinning wheel stood in one corner, and the furniture included an antique desk of considerable value, and an old mahogany piano. On the mantel was a pair of brass candlesticks of unique design. A complete bookbinding outfit was neatly arranged on the work table beneath the skylight. Off this room was a smaller one, where Miss Chatfield had lived. She did her own cooking on a little gas range. Miss Chatfield was a member of an old Southern family, friends said. She was a handsome woman, 42 years of age.

Mr. Chatfield, the brother, talked with a TIMES reporter in the front room of the studio apartment. He is almost deaf and questions had to be written for him on a piece of paper.

His sister had been well known in art circles in New York for many years, he said. There had been another sister, Elizabeth, and about a year ago she had become so reduced by tuberculosis that she was taken to Saranac in the hope that the change might do her good. Mollie Chatfield had given up her work to accompany her sister. The months which followed were hard ones for her, and upon the death of Miss Elizabeth Chatfield a short time ago she had suffered a breakdown.

About two months ago, he said, his sister Mollie had recovered sufficiently to take up her work here again and came on to New York, where she placed herself under the care of Dr. John E. Wilson, a nerve specialist, of 616 Madison Avenue. It was about that time that she began to experience the strange hallucinations, and she complained that a strange voice was driving her on and directing her to do things which she did not want to do. Her first effort to escape from the strange influence was made when she rented the studio on the top floor of the building. Later she started to go on the long walks.

Mr. Chatfield said that he had believed his sister was regaining her health. He had taken her out to dinner on Christmas Eve, he said, and she seemed to be in a cheerful mood. A physician she consulted that day had also given an encouraging report.

It was learned that for three years up to 1911 Miss Chatfield had had a studio with her brother and Harriet Kaucher, an artist on the second floor of the building at 37-45 West Twenty-second Street. A woman who had lived in an adjoining apartment for twenty-five years gave some information about her life there. She said Miss Chatfield was prominent in her line. The brother, she said, was married about two years ago and was well-to-do.

Employes at the Twenty-third Street building furnished the rest of the story. Miss Chatfield, the police were told, had been seen alive last at 7:30 o'clock on Saturday night. At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning a Mrs. Taylor came to the studio with some books she wished to have bound. She was unable to gain entrance and summoned the Superintendent. The door was opened with a pass key and Miss Chatfield's body was found on the couch. She had been dead for at least twenty-four hours. When all of the facts became known the brother was permitted to remove the body to an undertaker's.

FATAL DUELS IN BAD FORM.

No Gentleman Kills His Opponent Now, Zerkowitz Says.

Emil Zerkowitz, chief of the American Department of the Credit Bank of Hungary, at Budapest; general agent in that city for the Austro-American Steamship Company, and an editorial writer on The Magyar Hirlap, a Hungarian newspaper, who is held on Ellis Island pending the outcome of an appeal to Washington to set aside an order for his deportation because he fought a bloodless duel with Julius Pirnitzer in Budapest, told yesterday of the meeting in which both men fired in the air.

"Of course, I did not intend to kill Pirnitzer," he said. "No gentleman does that sort of things these days. A little hole in the calf of the leg or a scratch on the arm carries a round of satisfaction with it, but that is about the extreme limit of permissible chastisement.

"All the duels fought nowadays are either bloodless or of no consequence or inconvenience to the combatants. Gentlemen are not out to kill each other as was once the case. The phrase 'pistols for two and coffee for one' has had its day, and now it is 'pistols for two and coffee also for two.'

"I have four duels to my credit," continued the banker. "It is much more polite than fisticuffs. Boxing spoils the shape of the nose and sometimes disjoints the fingers. One can pull a trigger with no difficulty whatever. All the same, I don't believe I did much damage in my four engagements, two of which were with rapiers and two with pistols. But I may have; really, I don't remember the extent of my opponents' injuries.

"But the question is: Should I be deported for duelling, considering that Count Tissa, our Prime Minister, fought six duels in one month recently? Now, I ask, if the Prime Minister came here would he be deported? I don't think so."

Mr. Zerkowitz asserted that a well-meaning friend got him into his present trouble. "Marcus Braun of New York is a friend of mine," he said, "but not of Pirnitzer's. Somebody notified the immigration authorities that Pirnitzer was coming, but you see I was first to arrive, and they barred me. Pirnitzer is on his way now."

"You may meet him on Ellis Island," suggested a reporter.

"Ha! ha!" laughed the banker. "He may come."

OCEAN BOTTLE RECOVERED.

Drifts from Mid-Atlantic to Land's End in Five Months.

While crossing the Atlantic on the Columbia of the Anchor Line, Norman Bain Ross of 24 Broad Street dropped a bottle overboard in midocean on July 23. Yesterday morning Mr. Ross received by mail the contents of the bottle and a letter which showed that the container had been picked up near Land's End, on the coast of Cornwall.

The Columbia, then on her way to Glasgow, was in latitude 49 degrees 49 minutes North, longitude 35 degrees 28 minutes West, when Mr. Ross threw the bottle overboard, after placing in it a copy of the ship's passenger list, together with his own card and an offer to reward the finder with $5 if he would send the contents to him.

The letter he received yesterday was from Thomas Jordan, who said he was a fisherman living at Hayle, and that he picked up the bottle on the morning of Dec. 17. Mr. Ross estimates that this was 1,600 miles from where he started it, which indicated that the bottle progressed on a course a little north of eastward at an average rate of almost eleven miles a day. Mr. Ross will forward the reward to the fisherman.

HAROLD B. PLATT INJURED.

Whitman Assistant Thrown from His Horse in Brooklyn.

Harold B. Platt, a Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County, is at the home of his father, Willard H. Platt, 115 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, suffering from a slight fracture of the skull, which he received in a riding accident on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Platt, who is 27 years old, and who lives at 423 West 118th Street, Manhattan, is a member of the Second Cavalry in Brooklyn.

With Frank H. Newman, another trooper, Mr. Platt started out from the armory at Bedford Avenue and President Street for a saddle ride through Prospect Park. In the park Mr. Platt dismounted to tighten a strap. He had a foot in a stirrup when his horse suddenly jumped forward and he was thrown to the roadway. Mr. Newman, who was riding a short distance ahead, turned, and, seeing the riderless horse, stopped the animal. He found Mr. Platt lying in the road insensible. Philip Livoni of 22 Boerum Place came along in an automobile and the unconscious man was placed in the machine and taken to the Swedish Hospital. Later he was taken to his father's home. It was said last night that there was a slight improvement in Mr. Platt's condition.

RECONSTRUCT BOMB WHICH KILLED GIRL

Detectives Piece Together Small Fragments and Identify Cigar Box Container.

ON TRAIL OF THE SENDER

Italian Competitor Who Lost Trade to O. K. Bottling Company Is Now Being Sought.

After more than two weeks of painstaking work on the part of Inspector Faurot's detectives, assisted by Owen Egan, Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty was able yesterday to announce that the bomb which killed Ida Anusewitz, the 19-year-old stenographer employed in the factory of the O. K. Bottling Work at 628 West Thirty-eighth Street on Dec. 12, had been practically reconstructed. The bomb, which was sent in an express package addressed to William H. Callahan, proprietor of the bottling works, was opened by Miss Anusewitz. Two men employes in the factory, who were standing a few feet from the desk occupied by the girl, were wounded by slugs and other missiles with which the bomb was loaded.

The débris in the office was collected after the explosion and carted to Police Headquarters. From this accumulation of wreckage Detective John Alfberg, draughtsman of the Central Office, with the aid of others, selected after weeks of tedious microscopic examination the remnants of the original bomb.

The investigation revealed the fact that the repository of the explosives had been a cigar box made of cardboard fibre in imitation of the ordinary cedar box. Parts of the cover were so assembled as to piece together the pasted label, which was multi-colored and bore the letters E. B. C. N. or P. B. C. N., the middle initials being inclosed within a circle. Further labor resulted in the discovery of the emnants of a dry battery which had evidently been used to explode a detonating cap.

Fragments of cylindrical cardboard led the detectives to the conclusion that the missiles and explosive used in the construction of the infernal machine had been packed in a cardboard carton, two inches in diameter and five in height. The carton was presumably taken from the wrappings of a patent medicine bottle or a bottle of liquor. Discolored and charred bits of cotton revealed the fact that ordinary cotton batting had been used as the wadding for the cylinder. The slugs, bits of glass, and other missiles were presumably packed at either end of the carton, while the middle chamber consisted of guncotton and some powerful explosive, thought to be either giant blasting powder or dynamite.

The most interesting discovery, however, was that the interior of the carton had been lined with a yellow, gelatinous wrapping, which has been identified as ruined photographic film. It is believed that similar film was employed to seal the carton within the cigar box at each end. The mere act of opening the box completed an electrical connection with the battery, which fired the detonating cap and exploded the bomb.

It is the conviction of Inspector Faurot and of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Skinner of the Homicide Bureau of the District Attorney's office that the bomb is not the product of an ordinary criminal. They assert that it is of unique construction and much more deadly than the usual bomb. Its maker or makers were evidently skilled workmen and knew something about electricity. The fact that photographic films was used as a lining to render the bomb air and moisture proof has led to the conclusion that the maker of the bomb dabbled in amateur photography.

After the cover of the cigar box had been pieced together in such a fashion as to disclose the label Detective Alfberg began a search for a trade mark resembling the one assembled by his assistants. Visits to lithograph and printing shops failed to reveal either the maker of the box or the cigar manufacturer who had used it. The telephone and City Directory were requisitioned, but without avail. On Dec. 18, however, Alfberg was passing through the Italian colony at Grand and Mott Streets, not far from the Mulberry Bend section, when his eye fell upon a red, green, and yellow label upon a cigar box displayed in the window of a saloon. The detective bought a box of the cigars and found that they were manufactured by Prospero de Nobili at Pierce Avenue and Hamilton Street, Long Island City. On the box were the letters P. B. C. N., with the B. and C. encircled.

It is believed that the bomb was manufactured in the neighborhood of the express office in the Bowery from which it was sent and that it was sent to the O. K. Bottling Works by an Italian competitor who had lost customers among saloon and café keepers to the O. K. company.

Commissioner Dougherty said yesterday that he had also established the brand and manufacturer of the dry battery used in the construction of the bomb and had found a hardware store in the neighborhood of the express office which handled such batteries. Through these means he is optimistic of tracing the maker and sender of the infernal machine. He is of the opinion that the maker and sender are two different men and is confident of at least one arrest in the case within the next few days.

"Movies" for Hospital Children.

A moving-picture exhibition is to be given this afternoon for the little chronic diphtheria patients of the Willard Parker Hospital. These are the children who must make their homes permanently at the hospital, and this is to be one of their holiday treats. "Alice in Wonderland" and other children's plays will be shown for the little people.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from "A. F." to aid Mrs. Muller and her four children, whose case was mentioned among the 100 neediest cases in New York City.

DOUBLE SHOOTING PUZZLES POLICE

They Seek Husband of Mrs. Jasinska, Found Dying by Rogowski's Body.

HER FRIEND IS DETAINED

Man Who Helped Wounded Woman Hire Apartment First to Discover the Crime.

Detectives attached to the East Fifth Street Police Station are looking for the husband and two children of the woman known as Catherine Jasinska, who was found dying, with a bullet wound in the temple, in a room at 133 Avenue A early yesterday morning, beside the body of Albert Rogowski of 225 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. Rogowski was killed by a bullet that penetrated the heart, but two other wounds were found in his temple and forehead. The husband of the dead woman is supposed to be Louis Ashau, a 'cello player, from whom she had been living apart.

James De Mattio of 155 Attorney Street, who found the bodies of the man and woman soon after midnight on Sunday, and his friend, Joseph W. Marshall, who, the detectives learned, rented the two-room apartment for the woman, have been held as "material witnesses." When De Mattio found the bodies and started out to the street to notify the police he met Marshall coming up the stairs. The two aroused the janitor, Sol Goldman, and Goldman called a patrolman.

From the janitor the detectives learned that the Jasinska woman, De Mattio, and Marshall appeared there on Christmas Eve and engaged two rooms on the top floor. The woman paid a deposit of $2, and the rest of the rent was paid on the same day by Marshall. A bed, several cheap pieces of furniture, and a trunk were put in the two rooms.

Marshall told the detectives that he went to the apartment early on Sunday evening. When he went out he left his key in the room, and when he returned later the door was locked and he could get no response. He said he was going back a second time to try to gain entrance when he met De Mattio, who informed him of the man and woman's death.

The body of the dead man was identified by his brother, Anton Rogowski. The brother said that Rogowski left home on Sunday with only 15 cents in his pocket. The police are unable to say whether Rogowski shot the woman and then himself, whether she did the shooting, or whether a third person shot them both. Circumstances lead them to think that a third person committed the crime.

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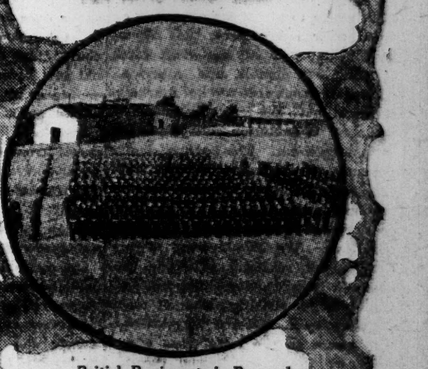
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THE NEW HOLY ALLIANCE.

The story that Great Britain and Germany have made with each other a pact to oppose their joint resistance to the expansion of our commerce, particularly in South America, has been received with a measure of incredulity. The official denial, however, gives cause for regret. In many ways it would be the best thing that could happen to us—certainly it would not be an unmixed evil. The man of courage delights in the test of battle, says the Latin maxim. Can we not hold our own? We do not yet know, for we have never tried. It would be worth while to make the trial.

We believe the resolve of these two great commercial rivals to make common cause against us would be a good thing for the United States, because we should have to accept the challenge and nothing could tend so powerfully to develop and bring out our resources, not merely of merchandise but of men, as such a noble strife to assert our rights and hold our own. It would be a perfect fulfillment of the prophetic words of President WILSON when in his message accompanying the introduction of the Tariff bill he said that "we "must abolish everything that bears "even the semblance of privilege or "of any kind of artificial advantage, "and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a "constant necessity to be efficient, "economical, and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than "any in the world." The objects of the new duties, said Mr. WILSON, "must be effective competition, the "whetting of American wits by con"test with the wits of the rest of "the world." Who can doubt that that would be a great national blessing?

Under our sixty years of a protective policy our merchants and our manufacturers were bred to seek their profit in the sheltered home market. We shut the world out and lived, as was said of the island castaways, by taking in each other's washing. Not even that stifling policy could repress American industrial genius. There came a time when our productive capacity far surpassed the home demand, and for years our exports of manufactures have been mounting to higher and always higher totals. But years of sodden content with markets at the doors and of indifference to markets beyond the seas has left our captains of industry unskilled in the art of selling their wares abroad in competition with keen and experienced rivals. Americans can learn anything if they are put to it. If it were true, then, that Great Britain and Germany had agreed to resist our invasion of South American markets and of other markets, we should have to learn how to sell goods against them, in spite of them. If after due sharpening our wits proved to be less keen than theirs, then, as the lady of the play who wanted a palace, not a tea house, said of herself, we should be "no good."

It would solve our trust problem in a jiffy. The great combinations would no longer be seeking special grants of privilege to pluck the consumer or down their rivals here, they would be fighting with all the giant force of American genius and American dollars for profitable foreign markets. It would drive the trust buster out of business. Dissolution suits would go off the calendar. The country would not have a moment's patience with the pestilent agitator who for his own political profit was making speeches or drawing up bills against the corporations. We should hear mighty little about restraint of trade, the common thought, the common effort, would be for the expansion of trade the world over. The old Holy Alliance was based on the belief that Kings ruled by Divine right, and the attempted application of the doctrine to Spain's revolted colonies in South America evoked from us a reply that put a stop to that foolishness. If Great Britain and Germany should take it into their heads to form a new Holy Alliance for the assertion of their right to exclusive trade in the southern half of this hemisphere, our answer would be different, but we are sure that it would be heard.

Some of the corroborations of the tale were ill chosen. The story that British influence caused the National City Bank of this city to desist from its project of establishing a branch in Argentina is of evil import for the new alliance. That would mean that they were awaiting our impact with hearts quaking under coward ribs. If they are scared already, why, the battle is half won before it is begun. Besides, the British merchant and the British banker do not fight like bolo men in the bushes. They are as good at the honorable game of give and take as anybody.

Since the alliance does not exist it ought to be created. We need just such a stimulus, just that kind of shaking up. For many years we have been far too much with ourselves. In some of the arts the world has left us behind, notably in the art of making friends with new peoples in strange lands and selling them goods to their advantage and ours. We can no longer raise twice the foodstuffs we consume. But working on full time we can produce thrice or four times the manufactured commodities our people require. With all the factories working on full time, we should pay a good deal less attention to the overtime work at Washington and be the better for it.

DEFECT OF A DUAL PERSONALITY.

Canon HANNAY, it must be remembered, is also George A. Birmingham. He is Canon of St. Patrick's in Dublin, author of "The Spirit and Origin of Christian Monasticism," and a zealous worker in the vineyard, but he is also the author of novels and a play brimful of wit, and a master of paradox. The two personalities should not be confused. It was the author of "Gen. John Regan" who discovered that the American is no hustler and that New York is a city of "spacious leisure." He has no proof of his discovery to offer, having left his records behind him, perhaps, except that he was served slowly in a New York restaurant. But that, which would be no proof for a Canon, is ample for a humorist.

When the now famous Irish humorist returned to the British Isles it was necessary for him to say something new and strange about America. He meant no offense, so let us restrain our ire. One subject of King GEORGE says jestingly that we are slow and take things calmly, but a million others, more or less, have said that we bolt our meals, trample each other in our mad rush to business, take our pleasures on the run, and never rest. George A. Birmingham, therefore, forms an amusing but ineffective minority. He knows, however, that when he writes jokes for English publication he must make them strong, so he follows the example of BERNARD SHAW and denies a long-accepted fact.

We shall survive this attack as we have survived many others. We shall not change our mode of life to fit the new joke. Those among us who were born to hustle will hustle to the end, and the few who take life leisurely will amble along in their accustomed way, undisturbed by the discovery of the Canon in his guise of humorist. But if we felt compelled to credit the assertion to a clergyman we should feel sorry. Which indicates the peril that besets a dual personality.

NEW YORK UNDER THE NEW BANK LAW.

A calculation as to how much money New York will "lose" under the new banking law through the provision reducing the requirement of reserves, and directing them to be deposited elsewhere according to the new system, may be both faultless as a calculation and worthless as a prophecy. The reason lies in the difference between the old and the new systems, which is greater than the figures alone indicate. If the new system is to work at all, and so far as it works, it will alter American business customs. A great bulk of business is done now upon open account, with bank credits arranged separately by buyer and seller according to the requirements of their business, and without the creation of indorsed paper. Another great bulk is done by selling promissory notes wherever buyers can be found, and without original assistance by banks. There are other classes of paper resembling the above in the characteristic that they are not negotiated in any discount market in the sense that foreign bankers use the term. Such a market does not exist because the paper does not exist, and cannot be created under the system which the country has found unendurable. The old law forbade the creation of acceptances by banks, and the new law shows special favor to them. The principle is the diversion of bank credit from occupation in the processes of speculation to occupation in the processes of commerce. There is hardly a human chance that the change will not be beneficial throughout the country.

All calculations have agreed that bank reserves need not compulsorily be kept here in the old volume. But what use will be made of the released funds, and where will that use be determined? The existing situation is that the New York banks are creating less credit proportionately than the banks elsewhere. The bank reserves of New York are redundant, and the bank reserves of the country at large are fully employed. Upon this condition supervenes a law allowing a reduction of reserves, and creating a supply of floating funds. The question is, Will it leave New York, and where will it go? These are the funds which are expected to finance the newly created discount market. It is mere prophecy that the country will not be the seat of that discount market. The country always has financed itself in the nation's financial capital, and the reasonable expectation is that it will continue to do so. The fact that the released funds are free to seek occupation wherever it is offered is assurance that they will come to the market where they will find profitable use. It is not conceivable that the French discount market should exist elsewhere than in Paris. The British discount market is inseparable from London. Statutes did not create that condition of aggregation of funds where the bidders are most numerous and urgent. The new banking law allows New York a fair chance to become the London, the Paris, or the Berlin of a population larger than that which supports either of those financial capitals. If New York has been paramount under hobbling laws it would seem that its position is fortified under an enabling statute. It is not reasonable to say that merchants wishing to sell their paper will take it to markets always small and now overloaned. New York's reserves are released as well as the country's reserves, and the credit situation here is so much easier than elsewhere as a rule that merchants wishing to do themselves justice will secure their acceptances here. They will pay their paper where they discount it. It is in New York that this business must be done, regardless of the motives which substituted one form of restriction upon New York for another, and are in a fair way to another disappointment. So long as it offers accommodation for trade below the rates procurable elsewhere New York will prosper under one statute as well as another. The money which is released from New York banking reserves will be absorbed by the business from everywhere offering in New York, and probably large sums besides. Idle funds are a burden to banks which cannot use them, and they can be put to use only in centres of capital. The place to go fishing is where the fish swim.

A WARNING TO BE HEEDED.

Fighting the police ought to be made an unprofitable proceeding in New York. The Police Department has been more successful than usual in its efforts to suppress certain vile exhibitions which have been harmful to public morality as well as offensive to good taste. Nobody has ever seriously assumed that such shows, appealing directly to the eye with their displays of indecency and depravity, are beyond the control of the police and the courts. The trouble has been hitherto that the courts have not always upheld police action in such cases. The foulest of the films lately exhibited, however, have lately been removed from the public vision. While they were on exhibition they were viewed by thousands of young men and women, sometimes in couples, and there is no question whatever of their immoral influence. The story they pretend to tell, with the help of men and women who posed as the vilest of human beings for hire and salary, was not one that could be told in pictures in a manner benefiting the people. There is ample testimony to their degrading effect. The remarks of spectators indicated that moral uplift and regeneration were not uppermost in their minds during or after the exhibitions. Many protests were made to the newspapers while the exhibitions continued, and the same objections might be applied, with some qualification, perhaps, to other shows still on view.

The promoters and managers of the suppressed exhibitions, however, having made extraordinarily large profits by the public representation of certain forms of vice, have now taken steps to "fight police opposition." One of these promoters has control of a so-called "sociological fund" recently used to finance performances of a play dealing with forms of disease acquired through vicious practice. The plea was made that one private performance of this play would be useful. Others not quite so private soon followed. Presently, the purely commercial character of the venture, which was very profitable and, in the circumstances, quite the reverse of uplifting, was made plain to the least thoughtful observer.

This skillful showman, who has pointed the way to profit to many theatre managers of larger experience, with the resultant degradation of the local stage, now announces that he will continue to fight for a principle. He seems to be able to command the support of some citizens who, if they have never yet done anything to command public admiration, have so far kept themselves within the law. They ought to be warned that fighting the police, when the police are working for the public good, and with the support of decent citizens, is likely to become a dangerous business. Warning should be taken, too, by all other showmen who are giving or preparing to offer indecent plays and shows to the public. New York has had more than enough of the brothel drama and moving pictures relating to the same subject. Moreover, it has formed a pretty clear idea of the insincerity of the promoters of such exhibitions and has had proof enough, by this time, that in spite of their protestations to the contrary, they aim solely to make money with small regard for the effect of their objectionable exhibitions on the public morals. The advent of a new year is the time to turn over a new leaf.

THE RADIUM CAMPAIGN.

The question has arisen whether the campaign instituted by Dr. HOWARD A. KELLY, Dr. ROBERT ABBE, and their professional colleagues of high standing, to enlist the support of the Government in acquiring deposits of radium ores out West will not encourage false hopes among patients afflicted with cancer. Will not many be doomed to disappointment? Will not many more refuse the use of the knife when it might help them?

Of course, physicians will be troubled and annoyed. In most cases there will be importunate requests from patients and their friends for the application of radium. Inasmuch as Dr. KELLY says there is not now in existence enough radium to treat one hundred-thousandth of the cases needing it, this demand cannot at once be gratified. The patients must go without the healing agent, they must avail themselves of the operations and palliative appliances that are everywhere within reach. But if we understand aright the principle of the campaign, it is by the creation of an insistent demand to induce such appropriate action, public and private, that enough radium will be extracted from ores now known to exist to treat every case of cancer which may be benefited by the action of the radium rays. Dr. KELLY is now confident of this result, for he says:

> While radium is at present scarce and extremely costly, in a few years we shall have radium depots all over the country, available for all.

But the use of the rare element has never excluded the demonstration of other therapeutic measures; it merely enlarges the field of successful treatment. Thus, when the surgeon has extirpated a tumor with the knife, the radium rays may be employed to search out and destroy the cells remaining in untouched cancerous "roots." The precious gamma rays have healed inoperable tumors and "borderline" cases in which the employment of the knife was recognized as perilous. Prof. EWING of the Cornell Medical College says, in the current issue of The New York Medical Journal:

> It has been demonstrated that radium is the best method of treatment of certain superficial and some deeper tumors which may also be removed by the knife, and that in a few conditions deforming operations not certainly successful may well be avoided by its use.

The United States contains in its carnotite deposits the richest radium ores in the world. They have been unworked during the years in which evidence has accumulated that the radium rays with their searching "million knives" would greatly lessen the terrors of the dread disease. Agitation has come late. It must necessarily be conducted through the press, since public action is required. Already it has induced official recognition, and yesterday Secretary of the Interior LANE urged the passage of the joint Congressional bill empowering President WILSON to withdraw all public lands that contain radium deposits.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dr. Cook Again Exposed.

Of course, statements made by LINCOLN are not dependent for verification on Dr. COOK, but one of them is getting it from that most remarkable explorer—of human credulity at its very furthest limits. The doctor has not, indeed, paid much attention to the asserted impossibility of fooling all of the people all of the time—probably he does not hope to do that—but he has confidently undertaken, and once with success, to fool all of the people some of the time, and he is the greatest living exemplar of the possibility of fooling some of the people all of the time.

He has once more been caught at his old tricks, and on this occasion by a friend whom he mistook for an accomplice, but though one can think of him, plausibly enough, as crying "Foiled again!" after the manner of the second most useful character in melodrama, one does not hear in the words that tone of despairing rage commonly used in uttering them. Dr. COOK does not rage, and despair he does not know. Why should he? He has survived exposure after exposure, any one of which would have been the end of any other man, but he goes blithely on with his lectures, telling how he reached the pole.

This is not so wonderful as the fact that there are considerable areas in this country where adult citizens, male and female, unsuspected of insanity, will pay real money to hear these narratives and give to the narrator, in addition to deposits at the box office, the touching though unsubstantial tributes of faith and applause. This is one of the strangest phenomena of our age, illustrating, as it does, that the ability to believe what is known to be not so has survived the diffusion of scientific information and attendance at public school.

To be sure, Dr. COOK cannot work his miracles everywhere. His spell is potent only at a considerable distance from the chief centres of information, but it is a most puzzling fact that he has the greatest number of enthusiastic votaries in the part of the country nearest to the scene of an exposure which, while not as important as some of the others, was based on the positive and affirmative evidence necessarily lacking in some of the others. In that case the difficulty of proving a negative was overcome.

Suggestive, Rather, of "Movies."

Real detectives rarely act like those of fiction, but they seem to have done so when they set about capturing the writer of blackmailing letters to the relatives of the missing MCCANN girl. In astonishing numbers, considering that by no chance would they have more than one man to deal with, they gathered around the place where the brother had been directed to bring his ransom money. They wore, too, elaborate disguises, and busily engaged in several of the occupations to which the detectives of romance are constantly resorting with such wonderful success. And after all of this preparation, the trap seems to have been sprung too soon, for though in it was caught a man who would have taken the brother's money if there had been any to take, the prisoner promptly asserted that he was only an innocent messenger.

At present writing he apparently has a fair chance of proving his claim, or at least of not having it disproved. Of course the detectives may be right in what is evidently their theory—that the taxicab driver was principal, not agent—but all the experts have condemned the making of assumptions while engaged in researches of this kind, and one cannot help wondering why the detectives didn't let the suspected chauffeur take the supposed package of bills and go away with it. Proper "shadowing" would then have promised disclosures equally interesting whether they showed the man to be working for himself or for others. Also, they would have been useful in court.

The capture of the chauffeur will make cynics suspect that there was a big camera making a long series of rapid exposures somewhere in the vicinity, and that the result will soon be visible in the "movie" shows. Presumably this is unjust, as are most cynical suspicions, and those who entertain it will be as sorry as cynics can be—which isn't saying much—should it turn out that the detectives, though disguised, did not make a mistake after all. For them it can be said that the employment of taxicab drivers as messengers is too expensive to be common.

Disclosures Should Be Welcome.

Something approaching disquietude will be excited in many minds, it is to be feared, by the news that the Chief Subsistence Officer of the Canal Zone, with the approval of the Chairman of the Panama Commission, has issued to his subordinates an order forbidding them to give out information or to remove files from the records.

Such a prohibition, presumably, has always been more or less carefully enforced as, indeed, it should be, but a special formulation and promulgation of it at just this time will have a decidedly unpleasant effect, a possible and too plausible inference from it being that publicity for what is undoubtedly public business is not desired by the Subsistence Department in Panama and will not be facilitated by its chief.

That inference, we are fortunately able to believe, is untrue in any sense reflecting on the general honesty of the canal administration. That administration, one should remember, is purely military, and army men, by instinct and training, are averse from civilian interference in the settlement of their troubles and scandals. Such interference they resent always and avoid when they can. The recent charges, however, of illicit profits made on canal contracts were of a gravity far beyond the petty amounts mentioned as involved, and even the semblance of an attempt to hush the matter up would be lamentable.

Of course "discipline" is a fine thing, and must be preserved, but there are more important things than discipline, and few things could be more important than that the accusations of corruption recently made should be promptly and thoroughly ventilated, whatever the consequences or to whom. There would be no disgrace to the army in the discovery of a few black sheep in the army or near it. That is to be expected, now and then. The real disgrace lies in transgressions hidden or mistakes denied—a truth that France learned at terrible cost not many years ago.

MANUAL TRAINING FOR ALL

Urged as a Solution for the Problem of Unemployment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Jobhunter's" letter the unemployed men of his own class that he names are: A circulation manager, (not a printer;) a factory Superintendent, (not a mechanic;) a trained librarian, (not a bookbinder;) a newspaper reporter, (not a fountain pen maker.)

"Jobhunter" says he is "not touching the unskilled," but he is doing just that. All these men, all these vocations he has mentioned, belong in the unskilled class. Managers, Superintendents, librarians, reporters—these are all high-class clerks. And, because they are "high class" they are "overburdened with self-respect," they are members of "exclusive professional clubs," and they are further from enlightenment than the dissatisfied counter-jumper. He, at least, if he ever peers into the future, sees the hopeless fate that confronts him, and, not being overburdened with self-respect, he is likely to make a successful effort to learn a respectable trade, to get work at it, and to push on until he becomes a man.

Every one, be he lawyer, writer, manager, salesman, clerk, or errand boy, should learn to do something well with his hands. The brain-working specialist is as pitiful a sight as the muscle-working specialist, otherwise known as day laborer. The one is as limited, as narrow, and as hopeless, when out of a job, as the other. The salvation of both lies in the cultivation of eye and hand. The ambitious laborer may learn carpentry, iron work, painting, and all the lower mechanical callings. The ambitious brain-worker may learn art, architecture, draughting, electrical work, complex mechanics, or any other fine or useful art.

The poor fools that mistake conceit for brains, and think they have ambitions where they have only discontent, need, and get, the necessary jolts that teach them to know their places. Whenever one of these comes to his senses he finds that he has to begin very low indeed, if he wants to work his way upward to a rank equaling that of a skilled mechanic or artisan. When will our public schools and colleges adopt the determinative principle—hand work for all?

WILLIAM LEVY.

New York, Dec. 28, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the legitimate complaint of a "Jobhunter" in your recent issue, it has always seemed to me that there is a great economic waste shown in the present method of bringing employer and employe together. At present it is left mostly to private parties or companies, although a few societies belonging to religious orders try to accomplish something along this line. But for the most part this work is done as a business, and the primary interest is to get as much profit out of both the employer and employe.

I think a municipal bureau whose business it would be to see that every one is working at the job best fitted to his or her capacity would be of great benefit to the people of this city.

C. S. L.

New York, Dec. 28, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The answer to "Jobhunter's" question is, Hustle, and after you get a job, hustle some more. Keep your body and mind in active "hustle" all the time, and you will not be long with the submerged tenth; never mind what any one else tells you, that is the correct and only answer—whether at work or out of work, hustle!

CREDDER.

New York, Dec. 28, 1913.

CITY'S RESEARCH BUREAU

Will Suffer If Its Directors Are Given Lucrative Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a friend of the new administration call attention to the inadvisability, not to say impropriety, of bestowing a lucrative office on a Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research? Consider for a momen: The bureau is the detached, disinterested, fearless and impartial scrutinizer of the City Government. Will its sincerity not be called into question at once if one of its two Directors becomes a beneficiary of the City Government by accepting a highly paid office? Mr. Mitchel, of course, does not want to weaken the bureau; but Mr. Bruere's appointment would inevitably do this very thing. It would destroy confidence in the objectivity and impartiality of the entire institution, and may even in the eyes of malicious persons expose Mr. Mitchel to criticism, on the ground that he had by his own act silenced a potential critic.

The Directors of such a bureau must never put themselves in a position of getting anything for themselves out of good government; their honorable past would be capable of a very different interpretation if personal pecuniary rewards from the city appeared to be its culmination. Not even Mr. Bruere's withdrawal from the bureau will remedy this situation. If neither Mr. Mitchel nor Mr. Bruere perceives the delicacy of the situation, is it too much to ask the Trustees and supporters of the bureau to let their voice be heard?

RICHARD T. HAYES.

New York, Dec. 27, 1913.

NOT WOMANLY VANITY.

Lawyer Most to Blame in the Monticello Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word in relation to the conclusions of "W. J. L.," who takes issue with THE TIMES's statement that "there was a certain courage that touches nobility in the Monticello woman." "W. J. L." "sees only womanly traits of selfishness and vanity."

I suppose it is largely the point of view that creates our conclusions. I gather from her acts entirely different characteristics. Had she been a vain and selfish woman, it would seem to me she would have taken the first opportunity to escape unseen and unknown; she would have been quite awake to the fact that she was certain to be condemned. But she seems to be perfectly consistent; she has no thought or care for herself; she only knows that death has taken from her the man who is her all. These fifteen years of devotion don't argue much selfishness. We see upon both sides no regrets, no complaints of the cost in privations. Womanly vanity seems to be unusually absent. It would seem to me a passion as beautiful as rare, a condition where the laws of convention seem out of place—almost a desecration. Could we have such devotion oftener in the marriage relations there would be no need to ask "Is marriage a failure?"

The weakness seems to lie with the man, who chose to bow outwardly to the conventions. Had he been courageous enough to frankly acknowledge his position it would have been fairer to both women. This strange experience will cause many serious-minded people to question in their own minds which was the real marriage; but I sincerely hope few will see the selfishness and vanity as apparent to "W. J. L."

New York, Dec. 26, 1913. L. C. J.

Congress and the Railroads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I move to amend the offer of your correspondent, "G. T. L.," to return the 8 cents which he thinks is due to such railroads as have no water in their stocks and which are insufficiently paid by the Government for their parcel post service.

Let this sum be turned over instead to the more deserving of those Congressmen who were prevented by the continuous session of Congress from collecting mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile from the Government for a service which, in their capacity of legislators, they have been instrumental in compelling from the railroads at the rate of 2 cents a mile.

The water that went into the railroad stocks turns no wheels to-day; neither does the "grease" that used to be so lavishly employed in facilitating legislation in their behalf. While both were to be condemned, there seems to be condonement only for the latter from the public and the lawmakers.

New York, Dec. 27, 1913. J. P. D.

Much Ado About New Year's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any one intelligently explain why we are celebrating the new year with so much pomp and enthusiasm? Can any one give sound reasons why we are so happy when the old year passes into shadows of eternity and a new one takes its place? What is the cause of this great joy? Why all the noise and hurrahs? Is there any reason for all these festivities and jubilees? Was the old year so dreadful, so terrible? Has it caused us so much agony and pain that we must sing the song of redemption? Are we so certain that the new year will bring us so much pleasure, comfort, and luxury that we become intoxicated with joy? Is a new year such a novelty to us that we should go wild over it? We know of old that one year passes away and another one comes in its place; still everything remains as before.

DAVID EPSTEIN.

New York, Dec. 27, 1913.

The Times in Atlantic City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sale of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Atlantic City is constantly growing. I now sell more copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES than of any other New York newspaper. It is remarkable the way New Yorkers—In fact, people from all over the country—when they come up to my stand and ask for a newspaper invariably request THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MORRIS GORDON, Newsdealer.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 29, 1913.

THE MARROW OF LIFE.

Your hills are hung with mist-clouds
that wait the runrise call;
Your silver fishes startle and leap the
waterfall;
Your dog in restless movements is
wriggling near the door—
Your cat, a-thrill with hunger, is
scratching at the floor;
Your lantern's waving circles are on
the stone-stacked wall,
And the fluid suck and the crunch of
corn resound from pen and stall.

But mine are city mornings, with curtains drawn to hide
The trembling, throbbing humans, all
struggling up, dull-eyed;
And shrieking factory whistles and
hungry life that pours
To buy a nickel breakfast at dirty little
stores;
And the buzz of children's voices, as
their armies swell outside—
And the ebb and flow, the ebb and
flow, of the city's passion-tide.

The country stillness soothes me—for a
night, perhaps a day—
And then the city calls me and I must
be on my way
To the reeking, cluttered back streets
and the sickly city sights,
And the grime and stain and terror of
evil city nights.
Oh, you may throb to nature and nature's roundelay,
But mine are city pulses that beat
with the city fray;
And I'd rather salve one sorrow and
dry one human's tears
Than pick a million daisies—a million,
million years!

JANE BURR.

MARKETING GRANGES

Bring Long Island Farmers and New York Consumers Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES from the Hon. J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Kentucky, relating to the postal farm market created and to be maintained by his department, it will be of interest to you and to your readers to know that the people of Greater New York have precisely the same opportunity through organization of the farmers of Long Island.

The step has been taken in marketing farm products, including everything raised from corn in the shock to and including vegetables, fruit, dairy products, &c. There are twelve subordinate or local granges, at Eastport, Southampton, Easthampton, Bridgehampton, Orient, Fisher's Island, Southold, Mattituck, Riverhead, Manorville, Medford, and Port Jefferson, with several others to be organized in January and February. Each subordinate grange has elected an officer known as Chief, Bureau of Information and Markets, whose duty it will be to keep himself advised of market conditions of produce, demand, prices prevailing, &c., keeping himself informed in regard to packages, wooden, paper, and other kinds, suitable as containers for various products; of express rates, freight rates, and postal rates, and, perhaps most important of all, teaching the farmer how to grade, sort, and pack so that everything contained is first class, and that uniformity prevails.

These local granges will report to the head of the County or Pomona Grange. The Chief of the Bureau of the Pomona Grange will enlarge upon the activities of the local granges by issuing bulletins and otherwise seeking out and creating markets for the farmers; at the same time it will correspond with the farmers to advise them of markets existing. This bureau was created at the last meeting of the County Pomona Grange, held at Mattituck, Dec. 2, and already is doing some very effective work, having enlisted the full co-operation and support of the Housewives' League, as well as numerous others, hotels, restaurants, and individuals on the island and in Greater New York.

W. P. HARTMAN,
Chief of Bureau of Information and Markets, Pomona Grange.

Medford, L. I., Dec. 29, 1913.

WILSON'S HEALTH MENDING.

Grippe Gone, Says Dr. Grayson, but He Needs More Rest.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 29.—President Wilson played eighteen holes of golf to-day for the first time in many weeks. He made some of the holes under bogey, and succeeded in defeating his opponent, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., something he rarely does.

A half dozen youngsters clambered on the running board of the President's automobile when it entered the golf grounds and engaged in a free-for-all fight for possession of his golf clubs. The President laughed heartily as he leaned out and separated the contestants, while one of the Secret Service men told the boys that if they didn't behave and take their turns in an orderly manner each day they would not be permitted to caddy for Mr. Wilson at all. After that a truce was declared.

After the golf game the President spent the rest of the day indoors, sleeping during the afternoon.

"The President is mending slowly," said Dr. Grayson. "His grippe and cold have entirely left him now, but what he needs is more rest from work and plenty of exercise."

Students of the Mississippi Agricultural College at Starkville are sending a daily supply of new-laid eggs to the President and his family through the parcel post, so that they shall not be inconvenienced by the egg famine.

The President is receiving many invitations to attend social functions, school plays, and entertainments, but he is declining them all. Representative Harrison of this Congressional district thought perhaps some of the other members of the Wilson family might care to participate in the social activities, but they, too, declined, preferring the quiet surroundings of the Presidential cottage.

Many people desirous of reaching the President through the mails have directed their letters here, knowing that there is no large staff of secretaries such as is maintained at the White House. However, the process is much the same as at Washington. Only letters of an urgent character have been referred to the President by those who are handling his mail.

The bulk of the correspondence covering requests for engagements, indorsements of candidates for office, and matters of a similar nature will not be called to the President's attention until he returns to Washington. Then it will be condensed systematically for him in the customary way.

MENORAH CONVENTION.

17 Colleges Represented at Sessions at Columbia University.

The second annual convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, which opened its sessions at Columbia University yesterday afternoon, brought out Jewish students from seventeen colleges and universities. The Executive Committee held a meeting in Earl Hall yesterday afternoon, at which the delegates presented their credentials, and in the evening the formal opening conference was held, at which Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia, Prof. Stephen P. Duggen of the College of the City of New York, and Justice Irving Lehman of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, delivered addresses.

The Intercollegiate Menorah Association was organized last Winter with the object of stimulating interest in Hebraic culture. The Menorah idea first began five or six years ago when the society was formed at Columbia, and it has spread rapidly since then to colleges throughout the country. Chapters of the association have been installed at Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Tufts, Clark, New York University, City College, University of Pittsburgh, Ohio State, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Texas, and Johns Hopkins.

Sessions of the convention are set for to-day and to-morrow at Columbia, and to-night the Menorah delegates will hold the annual convention dinner at the Hotel Astor, at which Jacob H. Schiff will be one of the speakers.

SAYS HE'LL SAVE 1,000 LIVES

Chicago Coroner Plans to Limit Accidents by Safety Campaign.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Coroner Peter N. Hoffman has made a New Year's resolution to "save 1,000 lives in 1914." Through a public safety campaign he expects to lessen the number of Chicago accidents, he announced to-day.

The safety campaign was begun early this year, and has been carried to the children of the public. During the nine years Coroner Hoffman has held office he has held an average of 6,289 inquests annually. He says he expects to see this number reduced to 5,000 next year.

Chicago's Chance to Beat New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—If 50 per cent. of Chicago women eligible to the franchise register this city will have a larger registered voters' list than Greater New York, according to the report of the Board of Election Commissioners made public to-day. The city now has 1,882 voting precincts.

M'ADOO MUST REST; DELAY BANK HEARING

Meeting Here to Name Regional District and Bank Deferred to Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

EQUAL STRENGTH SOUGHT

Difficulty in Selecting Regional Districts—Treasury Denies Discrimination Against City Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A report reached Washington to-night that certain bankers in New York City felt that they had been discriminated against in not being invited to attend the hearings to be held in New York City within a few days by Secretaries McAdoo and Houston in connection with the designation of Federal reserve bank cities and districts under the new currency law. The report mentioned the National City Bank and its affiliations as wondering why there was such discrimination. At the Treasury Department it was said there was no discrimination made in sending out the invitations against any New York banks, and that Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, had received one, as well as members of the Clearing House, other banking organizations, and about twenty prominent bankers outside the Clearing House.

Officials pointed out that it was impossible to send out invitations to every banker in New York City and the surrounding territory, and that Secretaries McAdoo and Houston were not only willing but anxious to hear the views of all bankers and business men who wished to be heard. Invitations, they added, were also sent to bankers and business men in Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

The hearings, which were originally fixed for Jan. 2 and 3, on account of the illness of Secretary McAdoo, have been postponed to Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

McAdoo to Rest.

It was announced that Secretary McAdoo's condition was greatly improved, but his physician, Surgeon Gen. Blue, has ordered him to take a rest for the remainder of the present week. For the same reason the Boston hearings have been deferred until Jan. 9 and 10. This change will not affect the dates previously announced for other cities. The Secretary will go to the country for a short rest. The Philadelphia hearings in Washington have been set for Jan. 16. Philadelphia was not included in the fourteen cities to be visited by Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, their idea being that the views of the financial and commercial leaders of Philadelphia could be equally well presented at the Washington hearing. There will be a similar delegation from Pittsburgh.

It was said here to-night that in naming regional districts of not less than eight nor more than twelve, and the corresponding reserve bank cities, the Organization Committee would ascertain which cities desired regional banks, what territory their financial and commercial interests wanted embraced in the district to be served by the regional bank, and what the bankers and the business men of the city and surrounding territory thought of the city as a regional reserve bank centre.

Seek Equality of Strength.

It was also indicated that the Organization Committee were desirous of so arranging the regional banking districts that the financial strength of each regional bank chosen would be as nearly equal as possible without injury. New York and Chicago are sure to be chosen. In selecting other cities for regional banks their equality with the New York and Chicago districts would be sought.

There are three central reserve bank cities in the country—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis—and their combined capital and surplus is $979,013,363, on the basis of the bank call on Oct. 21, 1913. If all the national banks of these districts enter the new banking system, their subscriptions would amount to approximately $48,000,000. The combined capital and surplus of the balance of the national banks was $736,691,920, of which $449,196,920 represented the capital and surplus of the 314 national banks in the forty-seven ordinary reserve cities and $287,495,000 the capital and surplus of the 7,143 national banks known as country banks, because they are not located in the reserve or central reserve cities. On this basis the national banks outside of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis would be able to subscribe to the extent of about $44,000,000 to the stock of the regional banks. These figures indicate that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the Organization Committee to arrange the districts so as to make them all nearly equal, as the New York City banks alone could establish the strongest regional bank in the matter of stock subscriptions.

As it is apparent that Chicago and New York will have powerful regional banks, it has been suggested that there should be an intermediary district between them with a rather wide range of territory. The cities are Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Buffalo, the three first being particularly anxious to be selected. Cleveland interests suggest that the city's territory extend as far west as Detroit and as far east as Buffalo. The banking interests of Buffalo have been invited to attend the New York City hearing.

Some Cities Not Candidates.

Another report was to the effect that some cities which had been considered for banks were not anxious to be so chosen. Several, it was said, would prefer to have reserve banks located in centres like New York and Chicago than in their own smaller communities. As the capitalization of the reserve bank represented a percentage of the capital and surplus of its member banks, a reserve bank in New York or Chicago would have vastly larger resources and loaning ability than one located, for instance, in Milwaukee or St. Paul and Minneapolis. If Boston were put in the New York district, the capital of the New York reserve bank would be so much the greater, and Boston might be able to take care of New England through a branch of the New York reserve bank. This side of the question probably will be put before the Organization Committee in a number of cities.

The Bank of North America of Philadelphia notified to-day the Treasury of its intention to enter the new banking system. Four of the thirty-two national banks of Philadelphia have now made application.

New York banks applying to-day for admission were the Ridgewood National of Brooklyn Borough, the Merchants National of Middletown, the Huguenot National of New Paltz, and the First National of Northport, L. I.

SHIPS' HULLS CHANGE FORM

Sag in Middle

MISS BURRILL IS GREETED AT DANCE

Debutante Daughter of Mrs. Edward L. Burrill Is Introduced at Sherry's.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

Season's Buds and Young Married People Among 400 Guests—Dinners Precede the Event.

Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill gave a large dance at Sherry's last night to her second daughter, Miss Beatrice Burrill, one of the season's débutantes. It was preceded by a number of dinners, the hostesses afterward taking their guests on to the dance.

The decorations were Christmas greens, with holly and mistletoe. The dancing was in the large ballroom, and a seated supper was served after midnight in the small ballroom.

Mrs. Burrill, and Miss Eleanor L. Burrill, in pink and silk, and Miss Beatrice Burrill, in white satin and chiffon, received their guests in the rose red reception room.

The guests included many young married people as well as débutantes, and among the 400 or more who accepted invitations were: Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Buell Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. William de Forest Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Stillman.

Also the Misses Kathryn Steele, Miriam Harriman, Alexandra Emery, Mary C. Alexander, Catherine Colt, Katharine W. Porter, Maud Coster, Alice Haven, Dorothy Gordon King, Theodora Larocque, Elizabeth McVickar, Marie Louise Rodewald, Elizabeth S. Burrill, Elsie Stevens, Mimi Scott, Marie Tailer, Louise Trevor, Gabrielle Warren, Louise Dixon, Dorothy Chisolm, Catharine Oakman, Mary Cutting Cumnock, Claire Bird, Leonie Burrill, Mary Canfield, Adelaide Cannon, Marie Louise Emmet, Marion Hollins, Carol Harriman, Catharine L. Hamersley, Beatrice Pratt, Helen D. Huntington, Elaine Lawrence, Katharine C. Miller, Sarah Manice, Josephine Nicoll, Frieda Pearson, Maude D. Shepherd, Julia Robbins, Katharine Steward, Katherine Turnbull, Muriel Winthrop, Laura Vanderbilt Webb, Alice Kortright, Hilah C. French, Ruth King, Angelica Brown and Hope Norman of Boston.

Lispenard Stewart, George Isham Scott, Frederick Stillman, Vincent Astor, Elliot C. Cowdin, Emlen Drayton, H. Gallatin Peil, Suydam Cutting, Albert Eugene Gallatin, Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Henry B. H. Ripley, I. Wistar Kendall, Frederick Allen, George A. Dixon, Jr., O'Donneli Iselin, E. Roland Harriman, Oliver W. Bird, Jr., Drayton Burrill, Jr., Charles Marshall Francis and Maurice Roche, F. Bayard Rives, Chester Burden, Grafton Minot, Joseph Walker, 3d, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Edmund P. Rogers, Johnston L. Redmond.

Also Seth Barton French, Henry E. F. Coe, Jr., Hermann Oelrichs, T. Jefferson Newbold, G. Macculloch Miller, Pembroke Jones, Jr., John Munroe, Samuel P. Hinckley, John Kean, 2d, William Wickham Hoffman, Stuyvesant French, L. Gordon Hamersley, O. Carley Harriman, Aymar Johnson, Reginald B. Lanier, Richard F. Babcock, Livingston Parsons, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., George H. Warren, Jr., Percy Thorton Wilson, Reginald Auchincloss, Jorge Andre, Ashbel Barney, W. Whitewright Watson, John Elliot, and Hugh D. Cotton.

DINNERS FOR BRIDAL GUESTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich Give One for Daughter and Fiance.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich gave two dinners last night, one in the Blue Room at Sherry's for their daughter, Miss Maude Aldrich and her fiancé, Stanley Matthews, and the attendants at their wedding to-day, and the other at their house, 29 West Fiftieth Street, for Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews of Cincinnati.

The dinner at Sherry's was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Wyman Aldrich. The guets were the Misses Margaret Byrnes of England, Mary Aldrich, Madeline Ashwell, Marie Halsted, and also Sherley Morgan, James H. Gorham, Frank Dennette Adams, William Proctor Mathews, Franklin Morrell, and Cabot Brewster.

The guests at the Aldrich home were Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Talcott H. Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Meissner.

MISS LOUISE RYAN A BRIDE.

Daughter of Late Police Captain Married to M. P. Halpin, Athlete.

The wedding of Miss Louise Ryan, daughter of Mrs. Mary T. Ryan, to Matthew P. Halpin of this city took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bride's brother, the Rev. Dr. Edwin Ryan of St. Joseph's Seminary in Yonkers, officiated.

The bride, whose brother, Austin F. Ryan, gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of white brocaded satin trimmed with princess lace. Her veil of tulle was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of bride's roses. Miss Margaret Ryan was her sister's only attendant. She wore pink charmeuse topped with a white lace hat trimmed with fur, and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses.

Paul Pilgrim acted as best man for Mr. Halpin. The ushers were Dr. John M. Breen and Charles Hatfield. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother only the immediate families attended the ceremony, after which there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 806 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Halpin and his bride are to spend their honeymoon in Canada, and will live in this city upon their return. The bride is a daughter of the late Police Captain Thomas M. Ryan. Mr. Halpin is prominent in athletic circles. He was manager of the Olympic teams to Athens, London, and Stockholm.

Miss Chappell Weds E. B. Boise.

The marriage of Miss Helen Chappell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehill Chappell, to Edward Baldwin Boise, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 117 East Sixty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle officiated. Mrs. Marvyn Scudder attended her sister and Arthur S. Hamlin was best man. Only relatives and a few friends were present. Mr. Boise is a graduate of Yale and the Harvard Law School, and is practicing law in this city. He is a son of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Boise of Grand Rapids, Mich.

SANFORD—MITCHELL.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sanford of Jersey City announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian Adelaide Sanford, to George W. Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. B. Mitchell of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

MILLS—FITCH.

The engagement of Miss Edna Marguerite Mills, the daughter of Henry Randal Mills of Mamaroneck, to Frederick Augustus Fitch of New York is announced.

DANCE FOR MISS WATSON.

Mrs. F. W. Pearl Entertains for Her Debutante Niece at the Ritz.

Mrs. F. Warren Pearl gave a large dance last night at the Ritz-Carlton for her débutante niece, Miss Mai Duncan Watson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, for whom Mrs. Watson gave a ball last week at Sherry's.

The dance was preceded by a dinner for about forty married people in the ballroom and afterward the débutantes and younger married people came for the dance, there being 400 acceptances. After midnight the main restaurant of the Ritz-Carlton was reserved for a thebuffet supper for Mrs. Pearl's guests.

The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Commodore Robert E. Tod and Mrs. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. John Paterson Duncan, Major F. Warren Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Batterman, the Rev. Henry L. Coffin, and Mrs. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Akin, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Kenney, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Rich Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Charles S. Terry, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Carse.

Mrs. Pearl, in a black gown embroidered in porcelain beads, and Miss Watson, received near the ballroom entrance.

Among the 800 guests invited for the dancing were Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Winmill, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Landon K. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Allan Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. W. Kobbe, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Minton, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Norton, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Hendrik Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Dick, Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegren, and Mr. and Mrs. Montaigu La Montagne.

The Misses Janetta and Mary Alexander, Margaret Erhardt, Eleanor Hartshorne, Louise Frank, Margaret Andrews, Dorothy Anderton, Edith Bouvier, Dorothy Chisolm, Helen de F. Griffin, Ruth Gibb, Caryl Hackstaff, Hilda Holmes, Elise Ladew, Frances Henry, Jeanne King, Eugenie Ladenburg, Flora McAlpin, Ruth Moller, Le Brun Parsons, Vouletti Proctor, Vieva Fisher, Elsie Park, Maud Coster, Audrey Osborn, Julia Edey, Hazel Symington, Adeline Townsend, Georgiana Harriman Owen, Lillian Hyde, Marie Johnson, Hope Hamilton, Jessie and Katharine Hazard, Mildred Dennis, Winnifred Chisolm, Jeanne Emmet, Lida F. Fleitmann, Catherine and Elizabeth Cubyn, Caryl Hackstaff, Annie Gilbert, Eleanor Hastings, Elizabeth Kendall, Eleanor Lawrence, Emma and Estelle Romeyn, Margaret Porter, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Constance and Joy Williams, Nathalie Slocum, Alice and Elvine Richard, Jocelyn Kobbe, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Anna Wright, Sibyl Young, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Mercedes de Acosta, Ethel Carhart, Mary B. Harriman, Louisa Johnson, Hope Malcolm, Helen Rives, Elinor Lamson, and Margaret Henderson.

Also Addison Cammack, Charles Hickox, Rêne La Montagne, James Symington, Roger Sherman, Harold Tappin, Richard W. Tilney, Dr. Harold Pardee, Irving Pardee, Charles H. Mellon, Frederick H. Fleitmann, Howland S. Davis, Percival Dodge, James C. Fargo, Cyril and Clarence Crimmins, Dr. Walter P. Anderton, Francis Appleton, Carroll Alker, Frederick Alexander, Stephen Davis, Bruce and Bache Brown, Carl Boker, Alfred H. Ely, Jr., Jules and Brette Glaenzer, Stephen Markoe, Stanhope Nixon, William A. Hazard, Jr., Ambrose P. Henry, Heyward Cutting, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., Herbert Neal, Burton Ruggles, Esmond O'Brien, Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., William A. Read, Murray Hoffman, Kim Hollins, Lawrence Butler, Beverly Bogert, George Kunhardt, Rudolph Kunhardt, and Arthur R. Jones.

"Butterfly" for Barnard Fund.

Among the boxholders for the benefit performance of "Madama Butterfly" for the Barnard College $2,000,000 fund to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday evening are Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Malcolm Whitman, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, John D. Archbold, Otto H. Kahn, Henry Frick, Ogden Mills Reid, Isaac Seligman, and Edward Sheldon. Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel will speak to the audience between the acts, and the prettiest of the recent graduates and undergraduates will distribute souvenir programmes. Geraldine Farrar will sing the title rôle of the opera.

Miss Ada Bryce Gray Entertains.

Miss Ada Bryce Gray, who returned yesterday from a visit to her grandmother, Mrs. Bryce Gray, in New Jersey, gave a luncheon for fifteen at the Colony Club yesterday. The guests were the Misses Emilie Ford, Alida Oddie Banks, Margaret Warren, Marion Hall, Elinor Kendall, Kathryn Bache, Lentilhon Gilford, Edith Bouvier, Louise Chappell, Amy Bradish Johnson, Mary Baker, Margaret Schall, Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, and Gertrude and Violet Hamilton.

Bulletin No. 8

Reducing the Human Scrap Heap

by Preventing Permanent Dependency

Conserving Charitable Resources

¶ While plans for the proper treatment of a needy family are being developed and carried out, the father, mother and children must have something to eat, clothes to wear and a place in which to live.

¶ During her inquiry the visitor tries to discover possible sources of help.

¶ The family may have relatives or friends, or belong to some church; the husband may be a member of a labor union or fraternal or benefit association; his work may have been appreciated by a former employer.

¶ The visitor appeals for help to these and any others upon whom there is any legal or moral claim.

¶ The difference between the amount of money or its equivalent secured by the visitor from these sources and the total needed to keep the family from suffering until it is self-supporting is provided from what the public entrusts to us.

¶ By her inquiry and subsequent efforts the visitor conserves the charitable resources of the community.

¶ The money paid for the service that she renders is saved many times over to society by her service.

¶ Personal service—investigation of the causes of the family's dependency, treatment of its social ills and organization of aid—makes for economy as well as for efficiency in charity work.

¶ It makes continued relief unnecessary, thus reducing the expense for food, clothing, shelter, etc.

¶ It places upon those legally and morally obligated to help as much of the burden as their circumstances will justify.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer.

Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

(This advertisement is not paid for out of funds of this Association, but by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in postcard or pamphlet form will be supplied in quantities upon application.)

'IOLE' HAS WIT, COLOR, CHARM AND VIVACITY

Robert W. Chambers and Ben Teal Provide Most Exceptional Book and Lyrics.

LALOR HIGHLY AMUSING

Peters Music Lacks Freshness, but Mosaic of Melodies Is Pleasant—Lovely Peaches in the Orchard.

IOLE. Book and lyrics by Robert W. Chambers and Ben Teal. Music by William Frederick Peters. The libretto founded on Mr. Chambers's novel of the same name. At the Longacre Theatre.

Clarence Guilford	Frank Lalor
Lionel Frawley	Stewart Baird
George Wayne	Carl Gantvoort
Harrow	Rexford Kendrick
Lethbridge	Roydon Keith
Stuyvesant Briggs	Leslie Gaze
Hiram	George Gorman
Archibald Bunn	Craig Lee
Rawley Bunn	W. E. Hovell
Virgil Bunn	Augustus Minton
A clergyman	George O'Connor
A florist	R. Flower
A jeweler	G. Diamond
Brown	Edward Dunn
Black	Jack Newton
Green	Ben Rogers
White	Lloyd Montgomery
Iole	Ferne Rogers
Vanessa	Hazel Kirke
Dione	Mary Allison
Lissa	Marta Spears
Philodice	Edna Pendleton
Chloripppe	Edna Temple
Cybele	Anna Vane
Aphrodite	Gretchen Eastman
Mrs. Bunn	Lena Robinson

Real wit and genuine humor in a musical comedy book are things to be chronicled in large type. Wherefore, and since large type might mar the page, this opening is to sing the praise first of Mr. Robert W. Chambers, whose capital satire provides the basis for "Iole" and is most delightfully expressed not only in the story and the lines, but in the lyrics, for which he and Ben Teal share the credit on the programme.

Not since the Sullivan librettos were new has anything come along that will compare with this comic opera book by Mr. Chambers in point of deft and direct humor. It is humor, too, which intelligent people will hear and enjoy.

That, from the ordinary Broadway viewpoint, may be an objection. But our faith is great. And we rather feel that "Iole" is going to be a success in spite of what the White Lightheads may think about it.

Beginning with a very delightful picture of a peach orchard in blossom—and there are eight real peaches on the boughs—its story is developed about the central figure of a precious poet and pourer whose identity some people may have guessed and who is here shown as a disciple of simplicity. He has a process of elimination by which all things are reduced to nothing—and that is Art." And art is very precious. Wherefore the poet, who is Frank Lalor, consistently, persistently, and delightfully amusing, thanks you because you understand.

It is this poet who defines allmony as "the price of indiscretion," who warns his daughters to go back to nature, but not too far back, and who makes a deal ultimately by which he trades the House Beautiful for a mansion in the city to which he takes his eight daughters on the understanding that Iole is to marry the cubist poet, Lionel Frawley, while three of her sisters are to wed Archibald Bunn, Rawley Bunn, and Virgil Bunn, respectively cubist painter, sculptor, and poet.

But, quite properly, and for art's sake, the result of this plan is nothing, since "real men, who do things, and do not talk about them," pluck the finest fruit that the orchard bears.

All this, however, takes time to effect, the result in the meantime being a couple of hours of as graceful entertainment as could well be imagined.

There might be more of Mr. Lalor in the first act, since he is so richly humorous, but the fault is one of omission rather than commission, of which latter, by the way, there is really only a single one to be noted in the introduction of a much too scantily draped dancer, whose speciality has neither beauty nor novelty to commend it.

It is rather a pity, too, that a composer of more originality did not provide the score, for, though Mr. Peters has made a mosaic of pleasing airs, there is hardly one in the lot that is marked by any distinction, while the oft-abused word reminiscent is really more than appropriate here. The best that can be said for the music is that Mr. Peters has gone for his inspiration to things that have almost always pleased.

There is melody, however, in "Amo," sung by Iole in the first act and repeatedly encored, and "If Dreams Come True," engaging four of the daughters, is a pleasant thing helped considerably by the grace of the four daughters who do a dance in the choruses. The daughters, eight girls who are being reared close to nature, that is to say in pink pajamas, a most becoming stage costume, wander through the piece lightly and gayly, innocent of even the simplest things a modern maiden is supposed to know. Hence it may be imagined how an enlightened audience laughed at Iole's description of the favor conferred upon her by a strange man in New York who walked up and kissed her though she hadn't asked him to do so.

Possibly the best lyrics in the piece are those in the song "Nude Descending a Staircase," sung by Mr. Lalor, who hasn't any voice to speak of; in fact, it's mostly a whisper, but does get the effects. And there is a lot of fun, too, in a number in which he and Stewart Baird, who plays a "cubist poet" excellently, improvise and paraphrase poems of the olden time. This is a sample:

Maud Muller on a Summer's day
Trimmed a hayseed on Broadway;
The Judge said, "Dry your tears,"
And then slipped Maud "seven years."

Vivacity, color, harmony, and humor, all these are in "Iole," and, with the one exception noted, all these things are combined with good taste, and that this musical piece may be most heartily commended. And it has been excellently staged and cast.

Miss Ferne Rogers, the "Iole," is inclined to sing a trifle too strenuously at times with a resultant sharp and cutting effect, where more sweetness might be desired, but in other respects she pleases, and occasionally, as in the "Amo" number, the freshness of her voice atones. Delightful, too, is Miss Hazel Kirke, who sings nicely and pleases the eye as do those other pretty and vivacious sisters, whose names may be seen at the head of the column.

Then, besides the men already mentioned, Carl Gantvoort and Leslie Gaze contribute something of value to the general performance.

"Iole" deserves hearty encouragement. And there seems little doubt about its getting it, for it is unique in the quality of charm.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonor F. Loree are at the Hotel Gotham for the remainder of the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wendell of Washington, D. C., are at the hotel for a short visit.

The dance for young people, which Mrs. Paul D. Cravath is to give on Friday evening at Veraton, her country place at Locust Valley, L. I., is to be an informal dance for her daughter, Miss Vera Cravath, who will make her début next season. The guests will be the neighbors and members of the various house parties of young people, which have been planned for Miss Cravath's dance.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Watkins of Mount Kisco left yesterday for the South. Mr. Watkins will be absent a fortnight, and Mrs. Watkins is to be at Pinehurst and later at Aiken, to remain until March.

The first of Mrs. Albert H. Chaffee's art talks will be held on Jan. 7 at 12 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Lord Murray and Mr. A. C. Veatch were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Carr at dinner last night at their home, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt plans to visit her mother, Mrs. F. O. French, in France later in the Winter.

William Bayard Hale of Washington, D. C., who recently arrived from Mexico, is at the Hotel Astor for a short visit.

A dance is to be given for Miss Florence Blair, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of Blairsden, N. J., on Jan. 28 at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard Dillingham gave a dinner for thirty people last night at the Ritz-Carlton, and afterward the guests went to the Dillingham Home, 1,125 Lexington Avenue, for dancing.

The Misses Elsie, Constance, and Polly Morgan of Washington, D. C., are spending the season with Mrs. Amos R. Pinchot at 1,021 Park Avenue.

George Isham Scott is giving a dance this evening for his daughter, Miss Mimi Scott, at the Ritz-Carlton. Miss Scott, who came out at Newport last Summer, will have a dinner given for her before the dance by Mrs. Walter Watson.

Mrs. James Remsen Strong will give a dance this evening at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Charlotte Remsen Strong.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave a small tea dance yesterday afternoon at her residence, 3 East Seventy-fifth Street, for her nephew, William M. V. Hoffman, Jr., and other young people not yet out who are home for the holidays. There were about fifty guests. A Christmas tree was the principal decoration.

Mrs. William Curtis Demorest of 18 East Sixty-sixth Street and her mother, Mrs. A. C. Dexter, sailed yesterday for Bermuda to be absent a month or more.

Mrs. William R. Davenport, (Miss Alice L. Demorest,) who, with Mr. Davenport, came on from Taunton, Mass., to spend Christmas with Mrs. Davenport's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Demorest, will remain here several weeks.

Mrs. William Alexander will entertain at dinner this evening at the St. Regis, and Mrs. Burke Roche will give a luncheon to-day at her residence, 18 East Seventy-eighth Street.

The marriage of Miss Maude H. Aldrich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, and Stanley Matthews, a grandson of the late Supreme Court Justice Stanley Matthews of Ohio, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Calvary Church.

Mrs. Lewis Iselin will give a tea dance this afternoon at her residence, 16 West Fifty-second Street, for her young sister-in-law, Miss Adrienne Iselin, who is not yet out. The guests will be the younger set.

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood will give a small and informal dinner dance this evening at 49 East Thirty-fourth Street for her young daughter, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood.

Miss Adeline Robinson's Christmas dance for young girls not out will take place to-night at Sherry's.

Mrs. James Henry Darlington will be the hostess to-day at a luncheon at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Townsend Darlington.

Miss Sophie Young will make her début to-day at a reception given for her by her mother, Mrs. John M. Young, at 263 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Arthur J. Singer of 11 East Seventy-fifth Street will entertain at 4 West Fortieth Street this evening with a dance for her daughter, Miss Ruth Singer.

Mrs. E. S. Harkness will give a small dance at her home, 1 East Seventy-fifth Street, for her nephew, Henry Taylor, this evening.

Mrs. George D. Yeomans of 20 Fifth Avenue will give a luncheon to-day for Miss Yeomans, who is home from the Farmington School.

Mrs. J. B. Lindeman will give a dinner dance to-night at Shanley's for her daughter, Miss Emily Lindeman.

ANNA HELD IN 'MLLE. BABY.'

Appears in Little Musical Comedy, with Vaudeville Acts, at Casino.

Anna Held dropped into New York yesterday for a brief visit of one week at the Casino. During that short space of time, however, Miss Held will give fourteen performances, for she opened with a matinee yesterday and will appear every afternoon and night up to and including next Sunday.

Miss Held this time is at the head of a vaudeville company with which she has been touring the country. She herself appears in a miniature musical comedy in two scenes called "Mlle. Baby" written by Stanley Murphy and with music by Henry Marshall. Miss Held plays and sings, after a fashion, the title rôle. The first scene is outside the Jardin de Fleur, at Nice, and the second is in the Café Paris-Nice, in the same city. Miss Held is supported by a large company and there are many catchy numbers.

Among the vaudeville acts which precede "Mlle. Baby" is George Beban in his own little one-act play, "The Sign of the Rose," Ward and Curran and Francis and Florette, dancers.

Christmas Colony Dance.

The first of the two Colony Dances of the Winter was held last night at the Colony Club. These dances are for young people not yet out, and are arranged so that one takes place during the Christmas holidays and the other at Eastertide, so that those home from college and school for the vacation periods may attend them. There are 200 members, 130 boys and 70 girls.

The patronesses are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmadge and Mrs. William Church Osborn.

PROF. JOHN PHIN DEAD.

Author, Teacher of Applied Science and Shakespearean Scholar.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Dec. 29.—Prof. John Phin, author and teacher of applied science, aged 84 years, died to-night in St. Joseph's Hospital after a short illness with Bright's disease. He came to this country from Melrose, Scotland, in the early 40s, and for a number of years was a teacher of science in the People's College, New York. In the early 60s he commenced teaching in a Pennsylvania College, which was later merged with the University of Pennsylvania. He returned from Pennsylvania and organized the Industrial Publishing Company in New York, which he ran for twenty-five years.

Prof. Phin was a Shakespearean scholar. Among his works were: "Shakespearean Encyclopedia," "Seven Follies of Science," "Natural History of Hell," "Lightning Rods," "The Steel Square," "Chemical History of the Six Days of Creation," and "Dictionary of Practical Agriculture."

He was a member of the New York Press Club.

John S. Hawley.

John S. Hawley, a candy manufacturer of this city, died yesterday at his home in San Diego, Cal., according to word received here by his partner, H. W. Hoops of 325 West Eighty-ninth Street. Mr. Hawley was born at Charlton, N. Y., seventy-eight years ago. He entered the candy business in this city as a youth, acquired a factory of his own, and in 1875 formed the firm of Hawley & Hoops at 271 Mulberry Street. Ten years ago Mr. Hawley bought the site of his old home at Charlton, and founded there the Charlton Industrial Farm School, where wayward boys are educated and reformed. Six years ago, when his health was failing, Mr. Hawley moved to San Diego, Cal. He engaged in real estate operations there, and at the time of his death was building a large hotel.

Dr. Henry Stier Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 29.—Dr. Henry Stier Pole, for forty years a leading physician at the Virginia Hot Springs, died last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. M. Austin at Lewisburg, West Va., of heart disease. He was 68 years old. Dr. Pole, who was born in Baltimore, had lived in Hot Springs and its vicinity since 1867. He had long been an authority on the use of the spring waters in rheumatism and gout. Dr. Pole was one of the largest property owners in this section, and owned Bath Alum Springs, an antebellum resort ten miles distant. He was President of the Bath County National Bank. Dr. Pole is survived by a widow and nine children. Two sons, Dr. Edgar A. Pole and Dr. Elanier Pole, are practicing physicians in Hot Springs.

Dr. Emma E. Musson.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29. — Dr. Emma E. Musson, Professor of Otology at the Women's Medical College and well known throughout the country as a throat and nose specialist, died yesterday at her home in this city. She was 50 years old and had done much research work in bronchoscopy. During the Summer of 1909 she worked with Dr. Grenfell in Labrador, operating and giving medical assistance. Dr. Musson was a leader in suffrage movements and was a member of the County Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Samuel S. Cohen Dies in Street.

Samuel S. Cohen, President of the S. Cohen Manufacturing Company, furriers, 16 West Thirty-first Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in front of the Hotel Wolcott as he was about to enter a taxicab en route for his home, 289 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn. With Mr. Cohen at the time was Julius Neisner, a friend, who said that Mr. Cohen had been a sufferer from acute indigestion. Mr. Cohen was 40 years old, and is survived by a widow and three children.

Melville C. Day Dies in Italy.

Word reached this city last night of the death in Florence, Italy yesterday of Melville C. Day of New York. Mr. Day, who was 74 years old, was formerly a lawyer in this city and was a member of many of the New York clubs. He was well known for his generous gifts to Phillips-Andover Academy.

Judge C. A. Barnes Dies in England.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Judge Charles A. Barnes of Jacksonville, Ill., died at Cheltenham yesterday from pneumonia. He had been traveling in England for his health. The body will be taken to Jacksonville for interment.

Obituary Notes.

EDWIN A. FORCE, an insurance broker, connected with Wilcox, Peck & Hughes, died Sunday at his home, 151 East 123th Street. He was born in Newark in 1854 and passed half of each year in Southern cities, principally in New Orleans.

Mrs. EMMA BURGESS, 79 years old, the wife of William Burgess, for many years connected with Guild & Harrison, steam fitters, died Sunday at her home, 246 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET SWEENEY, widow of Owen Sweeney, a retired Brooklyn carriage manufacturer, died Sunday at her home, 299 President Street, Brooklyn.

Miss EMILY CHAMBERLIN, granddaughter of one of the original Minute Men of Lexington, Mass., died Sunday, aged 100 years, at Melrose, Mass. Up to three weeks ago she was able to sing clearly and to read without glasses.

CRINE COLE, oldest resident of Garfield, N. J., in point of residence, died at his home there yesterday. He was 85 years old. Mr. Cole built more than fifty years ago the first house in what is now the residential section of the borough. Mr. Cole is survived by seven children.

JOHN RITTY, 65, who is credited with inventing the cash register, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thomas Cooper, in Dayton, Ohio, yesterday. He got his idea of a cash register from watching the distance recording device in the boiler room of an ocean liner. Although the cash register has made millions for those who developed the idea, Mr. Ritty died in only fair circumstances.

CARL SCHARFENBERGER, who was one of the prominent members of the Committee of Forty, an organization of business men of Long Island City who for ten years or more fought for the completion of the Queensboro Bridge, died Sunday at his home, 283 Fifth Avenue, Astoria, aged 64 years. Mr. Scharfenberger served in the Ambulance Corps in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian war and at the time of coming to this country twenty-six years ago was in a banking house in Germany. He was with Ladd & Thalman, 25 Wall Street, Manhattan, until his retirement from business several years ago. He is survived by his wife, a son, and daughter.

CHARLES A. LUDLUM, 60 years old, died Sunday at the Flushing Hospital of pneumonia after a short illness. Mr. Ludlum was a resident of Hartford, Conn., and was taken ill Saturday while visiting the home of William R. Bradshaw, 57 St. George's Place, Flushing. Mr. Ludlam was a member of a well-known Hartford family.

Mrs. LOUISE DAMM, wife of Richard Damm, a retired business man of 25 West Twenty-first Street, Whitestone, L. I., died Sunday after an illness of several months, aged 62 years. She was born in Westchester County and lived most of her life in the Morrisania section of the Bronx.

MATTHEW HOMER BENDER, believed to be one of the wealthiest men in Albany, died there yesterday. He was the owner of more than fifty houses, besides a large number of farms. Mr. Bender was born in Albany, Nov. 24, 1844. For more than twenty-five years he manufactured brick.

HENRY MARVIN POTTER, 75 years old, who died Sunday in a New York hospital from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, suffered while on his way to business Dec. 17, resided at 67 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J. He was in the granite business in New York City. Mr. Potter is survived by two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM J. DOHERTY, a veteran of the civil war and the first pensioner of the Orange Fire Department, which he served for nearly forty years, died at his home, 25 Minton Place, Orange, N. J., Sunday night. He was 63 years old and a native of Brooklyn.

The Rev. I. J. MEADE, associate editor of The Universalist Leader, died suddenly in a store in Boston last night. Six weeks ago he was called to fill the pulpit of the First Universalist Church of Everett, to succeed the Rev. George Hamilton, who dropped dead in Copley Square.

JAMES H. DOTY, 71 years old, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home, 118 West Seventy-seventh Street. He had been suffering from paralysis for twenty years. Mr. Doty was a son of the late Oliver Doty of Yonkers. A widow survives.

Mrs. MARIA E. TOBY, the wife of Thomas Toby, the manager of the Hotel Margaret at 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the Hotel Margaret.

Col. HENRY EXALL, President of the National Corn Exposition, died at his home in Dallas, Texas, yesterday, of heart disease. Col. Exall was born at Richmond, Va., in 1848.

GEORGE A. STONE, for many years President of the Troy City National Bank and a Trustee of the Troy Savings Bank, died at his home in Troy, N. Y., last night, at the age of 92 years.

MME. AGUGLIA AS ELECTRA.

Her Dance the Most Telling Part of Her Tragic Performance.

Mimi Aguglia and her Italian company began the second and last week of their appearance at the Comedy Theatre last night with a performance of "Electra," Hugo Von Hofmannsthal's tragedy made into one act and played in Italian. The play was put on following the performance of "The Marriage Game" at the same theatre and not preceeding it as was the case with "Salome" last week.

Mme. Aguglia appeared in the rôle of Electra, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Agamemnon is murdered by his wife and her lover, and Electra is forced to live with the servants in the palace by her mother and the new King, and Orestes, Electra's brother is exiled to a foreign land.

The brother finally returns and kills his mother and the false king, and Electra does a dance in honor of the event. As in Salome, the dance by Mme. Aguglia was the most telling part of the performance with the American section of the audience. At the end of the dance Electra is so carried away by emotion that she falls fainting to the ground. The scene is laid in the palace of the murdered king in Micena.

WAGNER'S "RING" CYCLE.

Series of Thursday Matinees to Begin with "Das Rheingold" Jan. 29.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza announces the annual matinée cycle of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at the Metropolitan Opera House on four consecutive Thursday afternoons, Jan. 29, Feb. 5, Feb. 12, (Lincoln's Birthday,) and Feb. 19. The new scenic investiture provided this year for these operas will be used.

For "Das Rheingold" on Jan. 29, at 2:30, the cast includes Messrs. Weil, Griswold, Murphy, Jörn, Goritz, Reiss, Witherspoon, and Ruysdael, and Mmes. Fremstad, Curtis, Ober, Sparkes, and Alten. "Die Walküre" will be sung on Feb. 5, beginning at 1:30, with a cast that includes Rudolf Berger as Siegmund, Basil Ruysdael as Hunding, Carl Braun as Wotan, Olive Fremstad as Sieglinde, Johanna Gadski as Brünnhilde, and Margarete Ober as Fricka, with Mmes. Sparkes, Alten, Curtis, Forria, Eubank, Robeson, Mattfeld, and Duchene as the Valkyries.

"Siegfried" will be given on Feb. 12, beginning at 1:30, with Carl Jörn in the title rôle, Albert Reiss as Mime, Otto Go

FEDERAL LEAGUE ACTIVITIES --- COLLEGIATE A. A. SESSION --- CHESS --- BOXING --- HOCKEY

TINKER AND BROWN SIGN CONTRACTS

Their Three Years' Salary Is Guaranteed by a Bonding Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The final papers by which Joe Tinker and Mordecai Brown, for many years National League baseball stars, cast their lots with the Federal League were signed in the local offices of the league today. This was confirmed by both players, who said also that their salaries had been guaranteed by a bonding company, which assured them full payment for their three years' contract, regardless of what fate may befall the league. Both said, too, that their departure from organized baseball into the new league had not been made without full investigation, which convinced them that the Federals had sufficient financial backing to make it a real competitor of the older leagues.

Tinker's contract calls for $36,000 for the three years, according to a statement by Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Club, whose entrance into professional baseball affairs became first known to-day. Weeghman owns a string of lunch rooms and billiard rooms, and is reputed to be wealthy. Tinker appeared to be jubilant, but was reticent about his plans for securing players.

"I'm a Federal Leaguer from now on," he said. "I'm a stockholder in the club, too."

Tinker intimated he thought there was little likelihood of the forces of organized baseball going into the civil courts to hold him to Brooklyn on the reserve clause of the Cincinnati contract.

"I won't say anything about what players I'll have," he said. "I want to wait and do something first and then talk about it."

Tinker, who is to manage the Chicago Club, indicated that he would have a comparatively free hand in obtaining players for the club, and started in at once to prepare his line-up.

After leaving word at his home that he was going out of the city, he hid himself in the offices of Charles Weeghman, owner of the Chicago Club, and sent telegraph messages to half a dozen league players he would like to have in Chicago next year. He would not say who they were, but declared that the club would have at least five men who were in the National League as late as last year.

Brown, who is to manage the St. Louis club, said he had made no plans yet, except that he would go to St. Louis to-morrow night to consult with the owners of the club there.

Weeghman said every club in the league had deposited a twenty-five-thousand-dollar forfeit that it would live up to all its agreements. In case any of the clubs do not go through with their contracts the money is to become the property of the league. He also said he would announce the make-up of the local club within a few days.

The Chicago Federal League Club today advertised for bids for the construction of a cement and steel grand stand to cost $125,000. Grounds have been purchased at Sheffield and Addison Streets, on the North Side. Bids for the stand will be opened immediately, and the contract will be awarded in forty-eight hours, it was announced.

The new grounds are 600 by 528 feet. The situation is in the most populous centre of the North Side, which has been without a baseball ground. The Nationals' baseball grounds are on the West Side and the American park is on the South Side, both of them being miles distant from the new baseball field.

President Gilmore of the Federal League left to-day for New York, to confer with financiers, it is said, with reference to grounds in that city or Brooklyn.

The name of Otto Knabe, second baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals, appeared as manager of the Baltimore Federal League team on a tentative list of managers made up here to-day by persons in close touch with Federal affairs. Knabe, it was stated, is expected to sign up with Baltimore in a day or two. The list suggested reads:

Chicago—Joe Tinker, Cincinnati Nationals.

St. Louis—Mordecal Brown, Cincinnati Nationals.

Pittsburgh—Jimmie Sheckard, Cincinnati Nationals.

Baltimore—Otto Knabe, Philadelphia Nationals.

Kansas City—George Stovall, St. Louis Americans.

Indianapolis—William Phillips.

Buffalo—Larry Schlafly, Buffalo Internationals.

Toronto—Not stated.

From authoritative sources comes a list of the backers of the Federal teams. They are:

St. Louis—Otto Steifels; Pittsburgh—W. A. Kerr, John Barbour; Baltimore—Edward Hanlon; Kansas City—S. S. Gordon, C. C. Madison; Indianapolis—J. R. Krauss, J. A. George, B. E. Gates; Buffalo—Walter Mullen; Toronto—Barney Hepburn; Chicago—Charles Weeghman, W. M. Walker, and James A. Gilmore.

KNABE DENIES RUMOR.

Philadelphia Second Baseman Has Not Gone Over to Federal League.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Otto Knabe, second baseman of the Philadelphia National League baseball team, denied to-night that he had signed a contract to manage the Baltimore team of the Federal League. He declined to say whether he had received an offer from the Federal League or whether he would consider such an offer.

"I cannot put it too strongly that I have not accepted the management of the Baltimore team of the Federal League," said Knabe. "I do not know anything about it."

William Baker, President of the Philadelphia Nationals, also declined to discuss the report or to say what course his club would take in case Knabe decides to go to the Federal League.

No Club for New York, Says Hanlon

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Edward Hanlon of this city, former manager successively of the Baltimore, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati National League Baseball Clubs, to-day pronounced untrue the report that New York would be taken into the Federal League. There will be no further circuit changes this year, said Mr. Hanlon, who is now actively identified with the new organization. The league made up of clubs at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Toronto, and Baltimore, will remain intact.

Regarding the report from Chicago that Otto Knabe, second baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals, was expected to sign with the Baltimore Federal team, Mr. Hanlon said he was only one of twelve men who were under consideration for the position of manager of the local team.

More Players for Federal League?

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—One player each from Chicago, New York, and Pittsburgh has been signed by Mordecai Brown of the St. Louis Federal League team, according to an announcement of President Steininger of the club to-day. The names of the players, and whether they are from the National or from the American League were not made public. Mr. Steininger said the names when announced would create "another sensation." A fourth player also has been signed, and it is understood he is from the Cincinnati Nationals.

Barringer's Swimming Date.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 29.—The Barringer High School's swimming team expects to have an active season in indoor swimming this Winter. One of the schools that Barringer meets is the De Witt Clinton High School of New York. Mercersburg Academy, anxious to open athletic relations with Barringer, has arranged for a dual swimming meet for Feb. 14. It is very unusual for a Barringer swimming team to travel so far away from home. The Newarkers will compete against the De Witt Clinton swimmers on Jan. 17. The schedule follows:

Jan. 10—Dickinson High School at Jersey City; 17—De Witt Clinton High School at New York; 21—Montclair High School at Newark; 31—Central High School at Newark; Feb. 7—Montclair Academy at Montclair; 14—Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg.

HEYDLER ON TINKER DEAL.

National League Secretary Thinks Federals Unable to Pay Big Salary.

Secretary John Heydler of the National League left last night for Harrisburg to confer with Gov. John K. Tener, recently elected President of the National League, in regard to the 1914 playing schedule, which is soon to be made up. Mr. Heydler expects to leave Harrisburg to-day and meet Barney Dreyfus at Pittsburgh. These two have the task of arranging the National League schedule, and they will meet President Ban Johnson of the American League at French Lick, Ind., next Friday, the latter having sole charge of the American League dates.

Before leaving Secretary Heydler said that he could not make himself believe that all the reported features of Joe Tinker's jump to the Federal League are true.

"The part which relates to the club paying Tinker $12,000 a year for three years has a strange ring to it," Mr. Heydler said, "and until I saw such a contract or knew that Tinker had reported I would have strong doubts about it. Clubs in the two major leagues which are well established, with the best cities to draw from, would find it burdensome to pay such salaries, and I cannot understand how the Federal League, yet in an uncertain state and composed of mostly minor league cities, could pay any such figure. The fact that Tinker would positively receive $10,000 for signing with Brooklyn makes the report of his jump appear all the more improbable to me, because no ball player would turn down such a large bonus for an uncertain proposition. It is, of course, possible that the Federal League banked all that money to Tinker's credit, but I cannot believe it."

As to the National League taking any action against Tinker, Mr. Heydler said that the club owners had had no opportunity to discuss that feature, so he could not say. It would be no surprise to him, however, if the Brooklyn Club or the league as a body should take some action after the case has been fully discussed.

Vice President Edward J. McKeever of the Brooklyn Club said yesterday that there were no new developments from a Brooklyn standpoint in regard to the Tinker reported jump. In the absence of President Charles H. Ebbets, who is spending a vacation in Bermuda, Mr. McKeever is at the head of affairs in Brooklyn. Tinker has not notified the Brooklyn Club that he will not report. If definite word is received from him it is likely that action will be deferred until the Brooklyn Club owner returns.

BROOKLYN IN NEW LEAGUE?

President Gilmore of Federals Coming to Close Proposed Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 29.—Brooklyn is to be represented in the Federal League with a first-class baseball team next year, according to the declaration of a high official of the independent league here to-day. That this statement has considerable weight was borne out by press dispatches from Chicago this morning announcing that President Gilmore of the Federal League will go to New York, where, it was said, he will arrange to place a team in Brooklyn. This will be the second trip of President Gilmore to New York, he having made a previous visit there some weeks ago in company with "Ned" Hanlon, owner of the Baltimore franchise in the new league.

After a conference in Chicago last Saturday between the magnates of the Federal League it was announced that Toronto had been given the franchise that was formerly awarded to Cleveland, because of the latter city's inability to secure satisfactory grounds for a park.

According to reliable information, Toronto was merely named to cover the real intention of placing a team in Brooklyn until all arrangements have been completed by President Gilmore and the consent of the blocking of the plans already made by the Directors of the new league.

COMMISSION TO GET BUSY.

Baseball Court to Look Into Activities of Federal League.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The activities of the Federal League have reached a point where they will receive the attention of the National Baseball Commission. August Herrmann, Chairman of the commission, said to-day matters pertaining to the new league would be taken up in a general way at the meeting of the commission in Cincinnati on Jan. 6. Heretofore not a great deal of attention has been paid to the new league officially by the commission. It is the general impression now, however, that more attention will be given to the new organization by the National Commission.

Mr. Herrmann said to-day that he had no idea which member of the Reds the Federals expect to land, news of which was contained in a dispatch from St. Louis. The report was to the effect that another "Red Leg" would cast his fortunes with the St. Louis Federal League team.

President Herrmann would not commit himself further on Tinker going to the Federals other than to say that Brooklyn would have to look after that phase of the circumstances.

AMERICAN ATHLETE HURT.

George Parker Strains Tendon After Winning Race in New Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—Cable advices from Wellington, N. Z., say the United States team made a good showing in the internatoinal athletic meet there, which was concluded yesterday. The day's sport was marred, however, by an accident to George Parker, the California sprinter. To avoid running into the fence at the finish of the 120-yard race Parker pulled up so suddenly that he strained a tendon in his thigh and it was necessary to assist him from the field. Eustace M. Peixotto, manager of the team, says it will be three weeks before Parker is able to run again. The race was won by Parker in 11 3-5 seconds.

A strong wind prevented fast time in the longer races. Power, the American distance runner, tired near the end of the mile race and was beaten four yards by Hall, a Wellington man, who had a handicap of 65 yards. Power's time for the full distance was 4 minutes 44 seconds.

Caughey of the United States team won the shot put with a put of 43 feet 1 inch. Templeton, who was third in this event, took second place in the pole vault, clearing 11 feet 3 inches.

Toronto Basket Ball Team Wins.

St. John's College of Brooklyn was defeated at basket ball last night on its own court by the team representing the University of Toronto, the score being 30 to 27, after two periods of twenty minutes each. At the end of the first half the Brooklynites led by a tally of 16 to 14, but during the concluding session the visitors proved too strong in their goal shooting from the field, and finally won by the margin of 3 points, after one of the hardest fought contests seen in the St. John's gymnasium. The line-up and summary:

Toronto.	Position.	St. John's.
H. Scott	Right forward	Nicholas
Bragg	Left forward	Murphy
Cook	Centre	McCaffrey
C. Scott	Right guard	Casey
Thompson	Left guard	Mahoney

Substitutions: Toronto—Preston for Bragg; St. John's—McDonald for Mahoney, Mahoney for McCaffrey. Field goals: Toronto—H. Scott, (3,) Bragg, (2,) Thompson, (3,) Cook, (1,) Preston, (1;) for St. John's—Nicholas, (4,) Casey, (3,) Murphy, (1,) Mahoney, (1.) Goals from fouls: Toronto—Thompson, (7,) Bragg, (3;) St. John's—Mahoney, (7,) Nicholas, (2.) Time of halves—Twenty minutes each. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia.

ATHLETIC EVILS TO BE DISCUSSED

National Collegiate Association to Hold Annual Convention at Hotel Astor.

Representatives of more than one hundred colleges will assemble at the Hotel Astor to-day to discuss amateur athletics in all its phases and formulate plans for the coming year. It will be the eighth annual convention of the National Collegiate Association, and the importance of the proceedings can be gathered from the fact that the delegates represent 142,000 student population in all parts of the United States. During the convention several important addresses will be delivered, one of the most important being "The Ideals of Sport in England and America," by Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., Head Master of Groton School of the University of Cambridge, England.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the association was held last night, when a number of important matters were discussed with a view to placing them before the convention. One of the subjects to be proposed is the holding of the convention in Chicago next year. The support given the association by the Western colleges, according to the Executive Committee, is deserving of recognition, and the delegates will be asked to vote for Chicago. It is expected that the proposal will be unanimously adopted.

In order to reach effectually the undergraduates it was recommended that a complete report of the proceedings of the convention be prepared and a copy placed in the hands of the undergraduates of all colleges represented in the association. It has been alleged that the lofty attitude assumed by the delegates, many of whom are professors, has failed in the object of interesting undergraduates. The latter petitioned for representation in the convention, but this was found impossible under the constitution, and the situation will be met by the universal distribution of copies of the proceedings.

A new field of athletic endeavor will be proposed, that of swimming, which has received recognition from the association up to the present. It is proposed to appoint a special committee to draft rules of competition for swimming and water polo, which, when adopted by the association, and the sport will thus become officially recognized.

Princeton and Rice Institute of Texas were admitted to membership, while the Iowa Athletic Conference, consisting of Coe, Cornell, Grinnell, Hyland Park, Leander Clark, and Simpson Colleges, was placed in joint membership. The remarkable growth of the association of its eight years of existence is shown by the fact that the original membership consisted of thirty-nine colleges, including a total student population of 25,000. With the addition of the new members, 112 collegiate institutions are now on the rolls, with 142,000 student population.

At to-day's convention, which will consist of three sessions, several important papers will be read. Prof. George W. Ehler of the University of Wisconsin will discuss "The Regulation of Intercollegiate Athletics." Another important address will be made by Dr. E. B. Nichols, who is the medical advisor of the Harvard athletic teams, on "Summer Baseball." Nichols was one of Harvard's best baseball players and has been actively connected with the game at Cambridge for a number of years.

Dr. J. Naismith of the University of Kansas, who invented the game of basket ball some years ago, will also deliver an address. Basket ball in the colleges during the past few years has lost much favor, and several institutions do not care to revive it.

The association will also discuss college football. Last year at the meeting Prof. G. W. Ehler of Wisconsin made a report that there was not one fatality in the college game during the 1912 season, but as there have been several this year it is not unlikely that the association may make some further changes in the game. The evening session will be devoted to the election of officers and matters of special importance. The members of the Executive Committee and representatives of the local associations who prepared the report and suggestions for adoption are:

President—Dean L. B. R. Briggs, Harvard University; Secretary-Treasurer—Prof. F. W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University; First District—Prof. C. E. Bolser, Dartmouth College; Fourth District—Prof. Walter Hullihen, University of the South; Sixth District—Prof. W. G. Manly, University of Missouri; Eighth District—Prof. O. C. Lester, University of Colorado.

Representatives of Local Associations—Association of New England Colleges, W. F. Garcelon; Missouri Valley Conference, Prof. S. W. Beyer; Ohio Conference—Prof. F. R. Van Horn; Chicago Conference, Prof. T. F. Moran.

JUNIOR GAMES ENTRIES.

Boston A. A. Will Send Five Men to Championships Saturday.

The Boston Athletic Association yesterday sent on its entries for the junior indoor championships of America, which are to be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. The Bay State club is sending only five men, but George V. Brown, manager of the track team, says he expects his men to score points in each event in which they are entered. The members of the team and the events in which they are entered are as follows: F. J. Hiney, 60 yards and 220 yards; M. A. Connor, 60 yards and twelve-pound shot; James Burke, 600 yards and 1,000 yards; H. F. Mahoney, 600 yards and 1,000 yards, and R. P. Greene, two miles.

Several other out-of-town entries were received just before the entries closed, namely, William Lamont of Washington and Lee University, Washington, in the 220-yard championship; S. Edgar Staines, Harry Stegman, and Edward J. Meehan of Philadelphia; Jack Gardner and Aaron Lasser of the Central High School, Newark, and George L. Kingston of Waterbury, Conn.

The Irish-American Athletic Club has sent in 20 entries, the New York A. C. 27, the Mohawk A. C. 10, Colby College 7, Long Island A. C. 5, Dartmouth College 3, Knights of St. Antony 5, and Loughlin Lyceum, Putnam A. C., Kaleva A. C., Greek-American A. C., Anchor A. C., Newark Y. M. C. A., Central High School, Sheridan A. C., St. Agnes A. A., Columbia University, and Syracuse University are represented by their best athletes.

OUIMET TO PLAY ABROAD.

Caddie Service Will Not Affect His Amateur Standing.

Despite assertions from England that he was not an amateur golfer in the strictest sense of the British rule, Francis Ouimet, the youth who won that memorable play-off in the American open championship, defeating Vardon and Ray, announced yesterday that he had no fear on that score, and that he expected to play in the British amateur championship at Sandwich next year.

"I may never get another opportunity, and I intend to make the most of it. I am planning to start for England early in April in order to get used to conditions and surroundings."

The assertion came from the pen of Horace Hutchinson, a British writer, who stated that while Ouimet was "perfectly clean" from the American standpoint, he was "tainted with a touch of professionalism" in view of the fact that he had been a caddie. Ouimet's caddie days were over at 15, almost a year within the prescribed limit. The rule defining an amateur is identical on both sides of the Atlantic.

Massachusetts golfers are rather annoyed by such an assertion, and are inclined to the belief that Hutchinson was misinformed, and that he does not portray the true British feeling in the matter. Hutchinson, incidentally, expresses the hope that the "gap can be readily spanned, for the reason that Ouimet's appearance on British links is "greatly desired."

HYDE HEADS N.Y.A.C. TICKET

Friends of President Page May Renominate Him for Another Term.

Nominations for officers for the New York Athletic Club for 1914 were posted last night on the bulletin board in the city clubhouse and the election will take place at the annual meeting of the club, Jan. 13, 1914. The Nominating Committee selected two new members for the positions of President and Vice President. James W. Hyde being named for the executive position and George T. Montgomery being the selection for the Vice Presidency. Fred R. Fortmeyer is renominated for Secretary, and Martin S. Paine is the choice for Treasurer. Paul H. Pilgrim has been named to continue as Captain for another year, and the Governors for two years are: George J. Corbett, Edward J. Benson, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, William A. Hines, William L. Miller, G. Fred Pelham, Powhatan R. Robinson, and William L. Mitchell.

In failing to renominate William H. Page, the present incumbent as President, the Nominating Committee felt that, although President Page was a good officer and had been indefatigable in his efforts to conduct the organization along lines in keeping with the high standing of the club, his long absence from active athletics had kept him out of touch with athletics. It was admitted that Mr. Page is one of the most popular members of the club. The nominee for the presidency is an old oarsman, and has been a member of the club for thirty years.

The question of an opposition ticket headed by President Page will be determined within a few days. It is freely stated that a second ticket will be named as Mr. Page has many friends in the club. Major Harrison K. Bird, a life member of the club says, that all who have the best interests of the club at heart will insist upon President Page standing for re-election as an independent candidate.

Major Bird stated that a year ago the club was confronted with the apparent necessity of raising $100,000 by a bond issue to renew and replace the obsolete appliances in the engine room which supply the club with heat, light, and power. By the administration of President Page this was avoided, and the results were attained with an expenditure of less than $15,000, all of which will be paid out of the regular income of the club.

Even more radical improvements were required at Travers Island which, says Major Bird, have been paid for out of the income, and in spite of these extraordinary expenses the club will show a substantial profit for the year. These and other improvements accomplished by President Page, says Major Bird, entitle the latter to another term.

Major Bird, it is said, will have considerable support for Mr. Page if a second ticket is named. The members of the Nominating Committee, which was elected by the club members the first Tuesday in December, follow: James G. Batterson, Chairman; W. J. Pulley, C. W. Billings, N. H. Terwilliger, Walter Watson, John M. Jones, and N. W. Anthony.

Speaking of the reason for a number of members in the club objecting to the ticket of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Batterson, Chairman of the committee, last night said:

"The opposing element in the club, which by the way is decidedly in the minority, has based its objections to the proposed slate of the Nominating Committee upon the grounds that the nomination should be left entirely to that body. The Nominating Committee is a body authorized by the rules and by-laws of the club to nominate the members of the Board of Governors and the officers.

"We have nominated the officers and the Board of Governors, and just as the regular Nominating Committee was elected on Dec. 2 by a two-to-one vote, so will the official slate be elected at the annual election of Jan. 13.

"The men we have nominated were chosen because we, the Nominating Committee, deemed them the men best fitted for the position. We believe that the men we have nominated will promote the welfare of the club and that their actions will be based upon motives purely for the good of the club.

"Dr. West, outgoing Vice President, directly after the election of the Nominating Committee, turned in to me his declination of renomination as an officer in any capacity. He declared that he was going to retire from office position in the club. If Dr. West now accepts the nomination of the opposing element I have nothing to say."

Mr. Batterson gave out the following printed interview as the press. The action of the club in reducing the initiation fee from $200 to $100, thereby bringing into the club several hundred new members, the voluntary retirement of Dr. West from the Vice Presidency by declining to allow his name to be considered, together with the resignation of Athletic Director and coach, Giannini, presented problems to the Nominating Committee, much more serious than anticipated.

"After a thorough discussion it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the personal feelings of friendship for the various candidates whose names were presented should give way, and that the only qualifications for club officers and Governors that would bring about harmony and teamwork in the board for the ensuing year could be considered if the welfare of the club was to be the first consideration.

"In order to measure up to the standards required by the committee it was necessary, first of all, that the candidates should be persona grata with those with whom they were to associate on the board, and that their membership in the club had been an active one; that they were not only personally well known and familiar with the club management, but that they had both time and inclination to give their best services to the position they were slated to fill.

"The records of the officers and the members of the board whose terms were expiring were gone over carefully, and it was from the data found that they received their renominations or were considered non-eligible."

"PRO" TRAINERS TO MEET.

Coaches of American Athletes to Form Association.

That there is every indication of a rival to the Physical Research Society, which holds yearly sessions in this city, is evidenced by the announcement of the proposed formation of the Professional Trainers' Association of America, which will have its inaugural session to-day at 1 Beekman Street. It is stated that the purposes of the new organization will be primarily to protect its members from verbal and written assaults by theorists in sport, and for the purpose of safeguarding the amateurism of those men under its charge, and for whose physical welfare it is responsible.

It is promised that at the first session, at which officers will be elected for the ensuing year, there will be an exhaustive discussion on practical training methods. The speakers will be men who have had the proper tuition in regard to the competitive side of athletics.

Among those who have been invited to attend the session are Harry Hillman, Dartmouth; John Mack, Yale; Keene Fitzpatrick, Princeton; John Moakley, Cornell; Bernie Wefers, Columbia; Harvey Cohn, Colby; George W. Orton, Pennsylvania; Pooch Donovan, Harvard; M. F. Sweeny, Hill School; James Curran, Mercersburg Academy; Steve Farrell, Michigan; Frank Kanaly, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Tom Keane, Syracuse; W. M. Hunter, Wesleyan; Lawson Robertson, Irish-American Athletic Club; Tom Burke, Lehigh, and many others.

Kennedy is Continuing
The Big Shoe Store

Dark Mahogany Russets
$2.97, $3.98, $4.98
Worth $6.00 & $7.00
low broad heels.

Newest Flat Sole English Last
Full Dress Shoes—Great Savings!
Button Patent Leathers, Cloth Top, $3.98
Tango Dancing Pumps, $3.98 & $4.98

CORNELL LEADS IN TRIANGULAR CHESS

Pennsylvania Second and Brown Third in First Day's Play in Brooklyn.

Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Brown, meeting for the fifteenth time as members of the triangular College Chess League, began their annual championship tourney at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday. Cornell carried off the honors with a total of 3 points out of 4, her representatives winning two games and drawing two. Pennsylvania, with two wins, a loss, and a draw, scored 2½ points, while Brown, scoring only a draw, brought up the rear.

As the conditions under which this tourney is being played are entirely new, there being four from each college instead of two as heretofore, a total of twelve contestants all told, it was necessary to hold a preliminary meeting, at which Walter Underhill, President of the league, presided. It was then decided to have the players at the third and fourth boards play together in a round robin tourney in the same manner in which the first and second boards class have competed in former years. After four rounds the totals made by each college in both classes to determine the championship. It was also voted to continue the tourney until New Year's Day, for which the fourth and final round was scheduled. After some discussion the time limit of twenty moves to the hour was adhered to. The question of playing the H. P. League was deferred for consideration at the annual meeting to be held to-morrow.

Sze and Perkins played the more eventful game of the session, in fact, the last one to be concluded. The Chinese student, who made a clean sweep of the day, found more than his match in Perkins, who played a splendid middle game, in the course of which he annexed a pawn and at one stage had two passed pawns on the queen's side of the board. Sze played the attack with remarkable boldness and succeeded in saving his side from defeat by drawing after 47 moves.

Ehrlich, by giving up a pawn at the sixteenth move, led his opponent into a neat little trap, the result of which was that he will remain a pawn with the superior position. Both of Durfee's rooks were in the middle of the board at an early stage, which gave him a difficult game to play. At the twenty-third a pawn, later on two more pawns, and, after 51 moves, the game.

Mitchel and Teitelbaum reached an ending with equal pawns, but the Pennsylvania player forced a superior position for his king and scored after 54 moves.

An Evans gambit, offered by Houlgate, promised an exciting game, but he mismanaged it. Grafman, although forced to move his king, obtained the better development, won a pawn on the eighteenth move, the exchange on the twentieth and the game after 34 moves.

Cirman and Sperry played an uneventful draw, which lasted 33 moves.

Wooley and Levin discussed a Petroff defense, in which the Brown representative soon got into deep water. Levin scored after 38 moves.

The pairing, openings and results of the first round are shown in the appended table:

WHITE. Boards.		BLACK.
1—R. Sze (P).....	½	N. S. Perkins (C).. ½
2—A. C. Ehrlich (C).1		E. C. Durfee (B)..0
3—R. E. Mitchell(B).0		M. J. Teitelbaum(P).1
4—H. Houlgate (P).0		W. Grafman (C)....1
5—W. J. Clurman(C)	½	J. L. Sperry (B).... ½
6—C. L. Woodley(B).0		R. Levin (P)..... 1

The openings from Boards 1 to 6 follow: Petroff defense, Ruy Lopez, King's gambit, Scotch opening, Evans gambit, and Petroff defense.

CUP DEFENDERS' DINNER.

George M. Pynchon Host to Syndicate Which Will Build Yacht.

George M. Pynchon of New York was the host last night at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, tendered to members of the syndicate of New York, Philadelphia and Boston yachtsmen who are interested in the building of the syndicate yacht which is to be a candidate for the defense of the cup in the coming international race. E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia, also prominent in yachting circles, was one of the guests, but the names of the six Bostonians interested in the project were not disclosed. The personnel of the syndicate has been kept a secret since the plan was first decided upon.

Mr. Pynchon said that the dinner was a part of a meeting called for the purpose of getting the members better acquainted with one another, and also to discuss plans for the building of the yacht. The contract has already been awarded to the Bath (Maine) Shipbuilding Company.

It will be two months before any definite announcements will be made concerning the boat and its builders, Mr. Pynchon said last night. He declined to talk about any of the plans which were discussed or to name the men in attendance at the dinner except to say that there were about twelve in the party, all being subscribers to the fund for the building of the boat.

Moon Defeats Smith with Cue.

George T. Moon, Jr., defeated H. H. Smith last night in the amateur Class C 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 200 to 188. The contest was close throughout, and required seventy-two innings before Moon completed his string with an unfinished run of thirteen points. Smith played the better game from the start, and until the seventieth inning held the lead. Moon, however, by excellent manipulation of the balls, passed his opponent in this frame, with a beautiful run, and in the following inning finished his 200 points. The winner averaged 2 56-72 and made two high runs of 18 in addition to his unfinished run of 13. Smith made high runs of 11 and 10, with an average of 2 44-71. This evening Frank W. Boyd will oppose L. A. Servatius.

Skating on Orange Mountain Lakes.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 29.—The first outdoor skating of the season was enjoyed here yesterday and to-day. A few thousand people visited Crystal Lake and Cable Lake on the Orange Mountain yesterday, and the ice held over to-day. The South Orange Field Club, which floods its lawn tennis courts every year, provided a fine skating pond for its members yesterday, but the ice was not strong enough for skating to-day. The Field Club hockey team has arranged a match for New Year's Day with the Short Hills Field Club, and on Saturday, Jan. 10, a game will be played with the Squadron A team of New York. On that day the annual ice carnival will be held at the club.

Canterbury
A broad new Ide Silver Collar with a distinct Trans-Atlantic air
The extreme of smartness without exaggeration of style.
Like all
Ide Silver Collars
Doesn't spread apart at the top
It has Liggocord Unbreakable Buttonholes—to go like other makers which really let the collar to retain its original goodness three months of wear.
2 for 25c
Geo. P. Ide & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

RODEL KNOCKED OUT.

Jess Willard Delivers Sleep Punch in Ninth Round of Bout.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Jess Willard of Kansas knocked out George Rodel of South Africa in the ninth round of a scheduled twenty-round bout here to-night. The knockout blow was a right uppercut to the jaw.

Willard weighed in at 225 pounds, while Rodel tipped the scales at 190. After the first two rounds there was no question of Willard's superiority. Twice he sent the Boer heavyweight to the mat for the count of nine and once for the count of one. Rodel did most of the leading, Willard remaining on the defensive.

The first two rounds found the men swinging wildly and doing considerable clinching. In the third Willard used his right uppercut with good effect and repeated in the next round. Rodel opened the fifth with a right to Willard's face. Willard retaliated, and a moment later sent Rodel to the floor for the count of nine. In the sixth both fighters clinched a good deal and the referee warned Willard for using his elbows.

Both men fought hard in the seventh, and Willard landed a blow that sent Rodel down for the count of one. In the eighth Willard chased the Boer around the ring and landed a punch over the heart that sent Rodel down for the count of nine.

Rodel was weak when the ninth round started. After several vicious swings Willard landed the knockout blow to the jaw with a right uppercut.

DRAW AT NATIONAL.

Alberts and Maloney Warm Toward End of Slow Bout.

Johnny "Kid" Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J., and Tommy Maloney of the west side fought ten rounds to a draw in the feature event of last night's show at the National Sporting Club. The bout was enlivened by some fairly fast mixing and clean hitting in the last two rounds after eight sessions of mediocre work. Both finished as strong as they started, and at no time was either boxer able to show to decided advantage over the other.

Both weighed in at the welterweight limit, 142 pounds. During the first two rounds neither boy got over a real hard wallop, and they went into one clinch after another. In the third round Maloney cut loose and outboxed the Jerseyite, landing several good punches to the face and body, but none with sufficient force to hurt Alberts. Maloney used his right uppercut to good advantage in the clinches, shooting up his punches close to Alberts's body. In the fourth round the boys did no heavy punching, and the chapter ended with honors about even. Alberts did all the clean hitting in the fifth round, hooking several hard lefts to Maloney's face.

The sixth and eighth rounds were decidedly lacking in action, too much clinching causing a letup, but in the seventh Alberts gained the honors by a shade. In the ninth Maloney again came to the front with some clever boxing which completely baffled the Jerseyite. Maloney was more aggressive in this round than in any of the other chapters, but the punches which he got over were lacking in steam and caused Alberts no discomfiture. Tommy started his aggressive work again as soon as the bell sounded in the tenth round, and led in the early part, but Alberts came along strong at the finish and evened matters. Both boys left the ring with a cut or a mark.

The semi-final bout furnished plenty of action during the short time that it lasted. Silent Martin and Dutch Weber were the principals, the latter going in a short notice to fill another boxer's place. Martin weighed 151 pounds and Weber tipped the beam at 146½ pounds. Early in the first round Weber floored Martin, but the latter jumped to his feet quickly. In the second round Martin put Weber down twice, and each time the latter took the count of nine. Early in the second round Weber went down, and was so plainly knocked out that Referee Farley stopped counting after three seconds had been tolled off. Owing to the short notice on which Weber accepted the bout the club management agreed to his request for a return match, and the same pair will come together in the semi-final of the next show at the same club.

Another Bout for Levinsky.

Tom Daly, the Omaha giant, who comes here after a successful tour through the country, has been matched to box Battling Levinsky ten rounds on New Year's afternoon at the Atlantic Garden A. C. Daly is a giant in size, weighs over 200 pounds, and is a "bearcat" when he gets going. He has defeated all of his opponents in quick time, and has the confidence of a champion. He is a stiff puncher, very clever, and can stand lots of punishment, so it is said.

Atlantic Garden Boxing.

Three ten-round bouts will be put on to-night at the Atlantic Garden A. C., Canal Street and the Bowery. In the main event Battling Levinsky Hirsch of Chicago will oppose Benny Leonard, the east side lightweight, who has been making rapid strides to the front recently. In the ten-round semi-final Fighting Joe Hyland and Frankie Madden, two of the most aggressive welterweights in the game, will exchange punches. Young Tack of Brooklyn and Young Franks of New York will open the show.

Yale Loses Oarsman Lippincott.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Yale's crew will be materially weakened this year by the loss of William Jackson Lippincott of Cincinnati, a member of the "eight" for the past two years. Lippincott has been sick since September, and only returned to New Haven to-day. His long absence from the classroom will make it necessary for him to devote all of his time to studying in order to pass his examination and graduate with his class next June, he says. Lippincott has the reputation of being one of the strongest and most consistent oarsmen in Yale.

AUTO MAKERS FLOCK HERE FOR THE SHOW

List of Exhibitors Grows as the Time of Opening Draws Near.

The work of preparing for the fourteenth annual Automobile Show began at Grand Central Palace yesterday morning, and several hundred workmen will have all in readiness for the opening on Saturday afternoon. Automobile makers from Detroit, Indianapolis and other points in the West are beginning to arrive. The list of car exhibitors for the show has increased from seventy-five to eighty-three, including these manufacturers:

Abbott Motor Car Company, Allen Motor Company, Anderson Electric Car Company, Apperson Brothers Auto Company, Auburn Automobile Company, Baker Motor Vehicle Company, Briggs-Detroiter Company, Briscoe Motor Company, Buick Motor Company, Cadillac Motor Car Company, Cameron Manufacturing Company, Cartercar Company, J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Chalmers Motor Company, Chandler Motor Car Company, Cole Motor Car Company, Cornelian Company, Crescent Motor Company, George W. Davis Motor Car Company, Empire Automobile Company, F. I. A. T., Fischer Motor Corporation, H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Garford Company, Great Western Automobile Company, Havers Motor Car Company, Haynes Automobile Company, Henderson Motor Car Company, Herreshoff Motor Company, Hudson Motor Car Company, Hupp Motor Car Company, Imperial Automobile Company, Jackson Automobile Company, Thomas B. Jeffery Company, Keeton Motor Company, King Motor Car Company, Kissel Motor Car Company, Kline Motor Car Corporation, Krit Motor Car Company, Locomobile Company of America, Lomax Motor Car Company, Lozier Motor Company, Lyons-Atlas Company, W. H. McIntyre Company, Marion Motor Car Company, Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.; Mercer Automobile Company, Metz Company, Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, Moline Automobile Company, Moon Motor Car Company, Motor Car Manufacturing Company, National Motor Vehicle Company, Nordyke & Marmon Company, Oakland Motor Company, Oldfield Motor Car Company, Olds Motor Works, Packard Motor Car Company, Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Palmer & Singer Manufacturing Company, Parish Manufacturing Company, Peerless Motor Car Company, Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, Pope Manufacturing Company, Premier Motor Manufacturing Company, Pullman Motor Car Company, Rauch & Lang Carriage Company, Regal Motor Car Company, Reo Motor Car Company, Speedwell Motor Car Company, Stearns Company, Stevens-Duryea Company, Studebaker Corporation, Stutz Motor Car Company, Twombly Car Corporation, Vaughan Car Company, Velie Motor Vehicle Company, Vulcan Manufacturing Company, Ward Motor Vehicle Company, Waverley Company, White Company, Willys-Overland Company,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Spaldings May Increase Capital.

Commenting on a report from Trenton that the corporation of A. G. Spalding & Bros. had filed with the New Jersey Secretary of State a certificate increasing its capital stock from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, W. T. Brown, the Treasurer of the firm, said yesterday that it had obtained only authorization for issuing additional stock. No stock had yet been issued, he said.

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Dutiable Silk Imports Gain.

Dutiable silk imports at the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco showed a substantial gain over 1912 in the three months ended Oct. 3. Statistics issued yesterday by the Silk Association of America showed a total foreign invoice valuation of $10,750,763 for the period, against $8,735,485 in the same period a year ago. The duty collected on these imports was $5,512,965.36, against $4,580,937.99 last year.

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New Store Buys Equipment Here.

The Kaufman-Baer Company of Pittsburgh has placed with a local firm of display fixture manufacturers an order for the equipment of its new establishment in that city. This is said to be one of the largest store equipment orders ever given. The movable display fixtures that were ordered will have the same finish as the permanent, and a new copper bronze tone will prevail throughout. Wax figures for the new store will be furnished by the same firm, which, in view of former importations of these fixtures from Paris, is taken to mean recognition of the fact that American manufacturers are making great strides in their producing methods.

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Will Foster Trade with Italy.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York is sending out an appeal to American manufacturers, exporters, and agents to forward to the Chamber their price lists and catalogues, especially those containing illustrated descriptions of products. The Chamber, which is subsidized by the Italian Government for the fostering of trade between Italy and the United States, intends to use the data about to be gathered in disseminating detailed information and addresses regarding American goods for which there is a demand in Italy. Similar information will be kept at the disposition of the members and the public at the rooms of the Chamber, at 303 Broadway. Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and commercial organizations throughout the country have been asked to co-operate in the movement.

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Offers a New Sales Register.

A new sales register has been put on the market lately by an out-of-town manufacturer. It consists of a steel fireproof cabinet to hold its separate account books in an accessible manner. Some of the novel features of the system which, it is said, make it simple, safe, speedy, and accurate are the self-indexing of customers' names, the cabinet slip holder into which the account slips are filed, and the cabinet pad. The last named is said to operate in about one-third the time required by other sales books, as a carbon sheet automatically falls into position for writing the order. Another feature of the register is the total-forwarding device, which keeps accounts posted to date and gives customers itemized bills with each purchase. A writing leaf and roller-bearing drawers, with indexes for continuous and delinquent accounts and bills payable, are other advantages claimed for the new register.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The H. B. Claflin Company will hold a sale of men's and women's underwear Jan. 6-8. In a notice of the sale the company asserts that because of the unseasonable Winter weather it is enabled to offer manufacturers' surplus stocks of heavy-weight garments at much reduced prices.

The annual meeting of the Lace and Embroidery Association will be held on Jan. 12 at 5 P. M., and will be followed by a dinner in the evening.

The Corset Manufacturers' Association of the United States will hold its annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 16.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dry Goods Union will be held to-day at the offices, 55 White Street. A meeting of embroidery buyers will also be held at the Dry Goods Union to-day.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The firm of Gelinek & Thelen, operating cardboard works at Bunabury, Bohemia, plans to erect a new factory at Merzdorf, Bohemia.

The Siberian Department of Commerce and Industry has recently set aside $92,700 for the construction of a harbor for coasting vessels in the Amur Bay, at Vladivostok. A wharf 910 feet long and a breakwater 210 feet long are to be built.

A factory for making bricks for the Bombay market from a mixture of sand and lime is soon to be built by the Bombay Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, which has recently been organized. The factory will be located near Mazagon Dunder, in the Bombay Presidency and the transportation to Bombay will be by sea.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

The volume of reordering in the local dress goods market on crepes is said to be sufficiently heavy to indicate that these fabrics will be leaders in the Spring trade.

Local selling agents of two-piece balbriggans and light-weight union suits report that they have been receiving an unusual quantity of reorders this time of year. The supply is likely to fall short of next year's requirements, it is said.

According to a prominent importer, the Spring selling outlook is very bright, and fancy millinery styles decidedly favor the extensive wearing of these dress accessories.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE REFRIGERATION CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Refrigeration Corporation of 66 Broadway by these creditors: George W. Tamiesie, $12,456; Charles F. Palmer, $445, and Charles Lee Smith, $20. Liabilities are $16,000. Judge Holt appointed Frank J. Waldeyer receiver, bond $500, who may in his discretion continue the business.

P. N. JACKOWITZ.—Two petitions have been filed against A. N. Kantrowitz, wholesale dealer in furs, 57 West Twenty-eighth Street. One was filed by these creditors: Samuel Wolman, $247; Charles Kalb, $70 and Max A. Rosenstein, $85. The other was filed by these creditors: George I. Fox, $123; Harry Levy, $125, and Tilford Wolf, $400. Judge Holt appointed Richard S. Otto receiver; bond $1,000. Liabilities are estimated at $12,000 and assets $4,500.

MAURICE MEISLER, dealer in dry and fancy goods, 2,263 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Maurice L. Shaine. A petition in bankruptcy also filed against by these creditors: Berg Brothers, $130; Jerome Outler, $175; J. H. Semel & Co., $115, and Ferdinand Hirsch, $116.

POCH & RUBIN.—A petition has been filed against Poch & Rubin, wholesale dealers in cotton and woolen goods, 104 Eldridge Street, by these creditors: Benjamin Gelb, $66; Max Rieder, $66, and Jacob Grossman & Goldenstein, $168. The liabilities are $11,000 and assets $2,000. Judge Holt appointed Saul S. Myers receiver with authority to carry on business ten days.

SAMUEL YAMPOLSKY.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Yampolsky, dealer in jewelry, 840 Eighth Avenue, by these creditors: Samuel Bergman, $500; William Chaladewsky, $112, and Morris Welensky, $202. Judge Holt appointed Samuel S. Breslin receiver with authority to carry on business twenty days. The liabilities are $6,300 and assets $2,000.

MAX KANTER, haberdasher, of 533 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities of $4,726 and assets of $1,511.

ISIDOR EINZIG.—A petition has been filed against Isidor Einzig of 137 Avenue A by these creditors; Jacob Auslander, $249; Henry Schiff & Co., $156; Goodman Bros., $25, and Max Sandhaus, $77. The liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,500.

WEINBERG, McCARTIE & BRANDES.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Dec. 12 against Weinberg, McCartie & Brandes, manufacturers of furs, 129 West Twenty-ninth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, half cash and half in notes.

SCHWARZKOPF & SALMON.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Oct. 3 against Schwarzkopf & Salmon, manufacturers of hunan hair goods, 31 East Twenty-first Street, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, part cash and part in notes. The liabilities were $33,607.

JACOB LEVY.—Judge Holt has vacated and set aside the petition filed on Dec. 6 against Jacob Levy, woolen jobber, of 114 East Broadway, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

WILLS & MARVIN COMPANY.—Schedules of the Wills & Marvin Company, building contractors of 1,170 Broadway, show liabilities of $190,648 and assets of $147,057. Among the outstanding accounts are $42,715 due from the Park Department for work on boiler house for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, $39,170 due from Brooklyn Park Department on the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and $22,932 from the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. Among the creditors who are secured by mechanics liens are Evans, Almiral & Co., $30,722; A. D. Baird & Sons, Brooklyn, $25,223; Eastern Steel Company, $21,491; J. Kresse Company, $14,820; A. E. Norton Company, $8,838; John Morton Sons Company, Brooklyn, $6,298, and Joseph Miller, $5,453.

ZINN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Zinn Manufacturing Company, picture frames, at 35 East Tenth Street, show liabilities of $7,582 and assets of $1,528.

GENESON & GOLDMAN, manufacturers of furs, 169 West Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $4,171 and assets of $313.

STRAUSS-HARRIS COMPANY.—Schedules of the Strauss-Harris Company, buttons, 41 West Twenty-first Street, show liabilities of $3,461 and assets of $1,625.

S. BROOKSTONE & SONS.—Schedules of S. Brookstone & Sons, shirtwaist manufacturers, of 48 West Forty-eighth Street, show liabilities of $23,129 and assets of $12,406.

JACOB M. SCHECHTER.—Schedules of Jacob M. Schechter, furrier, of 247 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $8,003 and assets of $3,100.

HIGH GRADE EMBROIDERY WORKS.—Schedules of the High Grade Embroidery Works, of 126 West Twenty-second Street, show liabilities of $7,745 and assets of $4,464.

LIBERTY GARTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Adolf Hirschfeld receiver for the Liberty Garter Manufacturing Company of 413 Broadway, bond $1,000.

ABRAHAM SCHACHTER.—Judge Holt has appointed Walter T. Kohn receiver for Abraham Schachter, dealer in baby carriages, 373 Grand Street, with authority to carry on business for ten days. The liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000.

J. MURRAY MITCHELL.—Judge Holt has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to J. Murray Mitchell, one of the partners in Mitchell & Co., stock brokers of 43 Exchange Place, from both firm debts and individual debts. Firm liabilities were $180,921 and assets $190,245. Individual debts were $12,040 and assets $10,123. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm on March 24.

ALSBERG, PURSCH & CO.—Emil Pursch and John T. Nevins have been appointed by Judge Ford of the Supreme Court receivers for the firm of Alsberg, Pursch & Co., clothing manufacturers of 729 and 731 Broadway, in proceedings for a dissolution of the firm brought by Solomon Alsberg against Emil Pursch and Morris A. Solomon. The firm, it is stated, is solvent. The receivers were authorized to continue the business for two months, and their bonds were fixed at $10,000. The proceedings, it is said, were friendly in order to liquidate the business.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

CHARLES M. DECKER, laborer, Newburg; liabilities $630.

CARL GLUCKSMAN, art dealer, 14 East Forty-fifth Street; liabilities $25,237.

JOSEPH GOLDSTONE, human hair and mens' toupees, 278 Pearl Street; liabilities $22,086.

GOTTLIEB & LEVINE, cloak manufacturers, 17 Bleecker Street; liabilities $1,022.

SAMUEL HORSTEIN, laborer, 66 East 119th Street; liabilities $2,800.

JOHN E. KORNDAHL, hotel keeper, 103d Street and Columbus Avenue; liabilities $29,052.

SIGMUND KREUTER, liquors, 71 St. Mark's Place; liabilities $3,001.

CHARLES LEHRENKRAUSS, restaurant, 649 Sixth Avenue; liabilities $3,865.

WALTER C. LONGWELL, watchmaker, Chester, N. Y.; liabilities $2,059.

PIETRO LUCIANO, contractor, White Plains; liabilities $31,985.

KENNETH A. McINTYRE, electrical contractor, 130 West Fourteenth Street; liabilities $5,100.

ZELEK RABINOWICH, flowers and feathers, 27 Bond Street; liabilities $6,653.

JACOB SILBERT, actor, 205 Second Avenue; liabilities $1,439.

MILTON SMITH, piano mover, 2,561 Third Avenue; liabilities $5,282.

JOSEPH J. SNOW, storage, 152d Street and Amsterdam Avenue; liabilities $17,150.

OWEN TALLANOR, liquors, 785 Greenwich Street; liabilities $4,625; third time.

JAMES A. WALLACE, 1,334 Edward Avenue; liabilities $1,150.

WASSERMAN & BROWN, manufacturers of infants' cloaks; liabilities $6,309.

VICTOR S. J. WENSLEY, Mount Vernon; liabilities $3,640.

WOLFF BROTHERS, cigar manufacturers, 422 East Seventy-fifth Street; liabilities $1,732.

CLARA ZWECKER, 319 Broome Street; liabilities $3,685.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Bradley, James—Northern Bank of N. Y., $353.

Brown, Harold W.—W. W. Worthington, $258.

Bertolotti, Louis—R. F. Stevens Co., $1,699.

Brown, Joseph—J. Morris, $122.

Beals, Edna C.—Bergdorf & Goodman Co., $436.

Coe, John—Bayside Lumber Co., $222.

Cohen, Samuel, Seglon Realty Co., and George M. Seglin—C. R. Casky Lumber Co., $534.

Sane, Same, Same, $534.

Cushman, Avery F.—T. Nelson, Jr., $217.

Chartwick, Theodore—M. Barr et al., $119.

Crow, David—H. D. Warner, $178.

De Fontaine, Jonas C. P. Hatch, $1,799.

Eller, John—C. Farsi, $319.

Fischer, Otto—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $167.

Fleischman, Max—A. Bettinger, $159.

Fogarty, Edward L.—C. P. Leggett, $701.

Geoger, Valentine F.—W. S. Peck et al., $134.

Goldberg, Abraham—People's Bank of City of N. Y., $103.

Gleeckman, Louis—J. Lessler, $152.

Glover, Laura, adm.—National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., costs, $192.

Grandin, Egbert H.—Pursell Mfg. Co., $166.

Halpern, Joseph W.—R. S. Stern et al., $119.

Hill, Margaret, exec.—J. Schurmpf, $4,284.

Hynes, James—J. & J. W. Stolts, $2,738.

Igoe, Herbert—W. M. Miller, $137.

Jacobs, William M., and Lemuel L. Williams—People, &c., $1,500.

Jasnow, Sam—F. Schneiderman, $261.

Johnson, Arthur M., and Albert Westlake—Joseph W. Stern, $1,500.

Kelly, William H.—Gansevoort Beef and Provision Co., $743.

Krauss, Edward—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Co., costs, $107.

Kuradjian, George—G. J. Barry et al., $207.

Lovell, Frank F.—A. E. McKennon, $1,004.

Mann, George H.—H. Cary, $559.

Maryash, Henry—D. Jones, $174.

Miller, George A.—Morris Park Estates, $734.

Medlin, Samuel—W. I. Clark et al., $740.

Meisler, Henry—E. Kobler, $112.

Marino, Gaetino—S. C. Lamport et al., $120.

Myers, Jerome A.—W. J. Irving, $387.

O'Connor, John—Hollywood Co., $432.

Peet, Frank M.—American Surety Co. of New York, $968.

Peloso, Amedio—Ebling Brewing Co., $292.

Paris, John W.—Lawrence Brothers, Inc., $479.

Rabinowitz, Samual, Mary, and David—T. F. Cosgrove, $201.

Ruege, Arnold and Effie—I. T. Rodman et al., $251.

Ryerlyck, William M.—J. H. Eden, $188.

Slocum, Lee J.—Brookfield Construction Co., $114.

Stein, Solomon—Nassau Electric Railroad Co., costs, $116.

Stevens, Josiah T. M. McCarthy et al., $174.

Toplitz, Theodore—A. A. Mack et al., $329.

Ward, Arthur F.—P. D. Ackerman, $583.

Wagner, Otto—Black, Starr & Frost, $2,297.

Wallberg, Julius—Morris Park Estates, $1,035.

Weiner, Jacob—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., costs, $107.

Welchselbaum, Tobias, adm.—Brooklyn Union Elevated Road Co., costs, $107.

Waldner, Herbert—R. Gangemi et al., $100.

Warde, Arthur F.—P. D. Ackerman, $593.

Wolff, Harris—J. Wachtel, $1,552.

Zumino, Frank A.—Hartman-Sanders Co., $781.

Willis, James E.—J. Walker Young, $419.

Warshaw, Julius—Morris Park Estates, $831.

Ziegfeld, Florence, Jr.—A. Shayne, $137.

E. A. Kline & Co.—City of N. Y., $125.

Guighano, Thomas—Same, $125.

Grogan, Michael—Same, $232.

Herman Steel Estate Con.—Same, $232.

Goodwin, Vincent—Same, $447.

Gordon, Thomas—Same, $232.

Ginsburg, Simon—Same, $339.

Gilderslieve, Joseph B.—Same, $534.

Ginsburg, Harris—Same, $339.

Gelhaus, Charles—Same, $839.

Gellberg, Abraham—Same, $125.

Gray, Ezekiel R.—Same, $125.

Goldberg, Harry—Same, $125.

Hahn, Jeanette—Same, $330.

Held, Morris—Same, $125.

Heuser, Frederick—Same, $125.

Helling, Frank—Same, $447.

Heath, James P.—Same, $125.

Hyaslip, Julia—Same, $125.

Henning, James W.—Same, $447.

Hofeln Telegraph Ladder Co.—Same, $286.

Horsfall Construction Co.—Same, $125.

Healy, John J.—Same, $125.

Havlon, John—Same, $361.

Hahn, Max—Same, $250.

Hoffer, Max—Same, $232.

Hughes Gold Mining and Mining Co.—Same, $534.

Homan & Schulz Co.—City of N. Y., $104.

Henderson Engineering & Sales Co.—Same, $232.

Hoyt & De Hallie—Same, $179.

Independent Provision Co.—Same, $108.

International Wire Co.—Same, $534.

International Pure Ice Cream Corporation—Same, $447.

International Library Pub. Co.—Same, $125.

Imperial Dredge & Exploration Co.—Same, $534.

Jaeger Tungsten Lamp Co.—Same, $125.

Jenaley Rubber Co.—Same, $125.

John Streeter Co.—Same, $232.

Kays—Same, $125.

Kallman Corporation—Same, $554.

Keogh, Lawrence—Same, $125.

Kanter, Samuel—Same, $125.

Kraemer, John—Same, $232.

Kepald, Victor H.—Same, $125.

Kottler, Harry—Same, $339.

Klug, Bernard B.—Same, $339.

Kristie Institute, Inc.—Same, $125.

Kennedy, Edwin—Same, $125.

P. J. Heaney Co.—Same, $125.

Eastern Steam Laundry Co.—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $112.

Fraad Contracting Co.—J. H. Boynton $208.

Held & Co.—I. Dresner, $216.

M. S. Globe & Son—George Davis Co., $189.

Welsh Machine Works—Rome Electric Co., $135.

Patrick Ward Contracting & Trucking Co.—Robert Fitzpatrick, Inc., $256.

Electric Specialties Co.—Black & Boyd Mfg. Co., $271.

Potmend Co.—T. M. Sherman, $130.

A. Feldman Construction Co., Inc.—Gotham Mortgage Co., $6,902.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank—J. Gallagher, $720.

Star Starter Co. and Eugene Sondheim—Class Journal Co., $191.

Moore Realty Co.—M. Hall, $749.

Van Houten & Ten Broeck Co.—Bradstreet Co., $115.

Thomas Kirkwood Co.—Colwell Paint Co., $204.

Square Motor Horn Co.—Motor World Pub. Co., $889.

Royal Live Fish Co.—Central Fish Co., costs, $96.

Comfort Realty Co. and Narnet House—L. Levine, $266.

North Side Iron Works and Ernest Kiefnaber—R. F. Wardwell, $556.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when that judgment was filed:

K... Alfred J. and Recha—L. L. Kahn et al. Oct. 27, 1913, $272.

Alexander, Julius D., and Chas. J. Brock—D. A. Mayer et al., July 25, 1913, $1,350.

Lenalie, Aimee—H. E. Jones et al., Dec. 16, 1912, $401.

J. Ehrlich & Sons—E. Wilson et al., June 16, 1913, $1,089.

Same—Same, June, 20, 1913, $1,053.

Same—Same, June 24, 1913, $1,050.

Same—Same, June 20, 1913, $1,096.

Burna, Catherine, Edwin J. Dwyer, and Nancy Dwyer—M. Hartwick, Nov. 18, 1913, $208.

Holmann, Anna—A. Benisch, Jan. 22, 1912, $544.

Rayner, Robert—Sterling Top & Equipment Co., July 15, 1913, $144.

Rayner Robert L.—E. G. Lewis, Oct. 11, 1913, $1,807.

Same—G. Basch et al., April 8, 1913, $130.

Becker, Charles—I. Silber, Dec. 1, 1913, $274.

Colodny, Leo L. and Fred G. Wilson—G. Davis, Oct. 1, 1913, $101.

Otto Singer Development Co.—Robert Griffin Co., Nov. 3, 1913, $114.

Same—American Hardware Corp. of N. Y., Sept. 26, 1913, $410.

Cohn, Geo. E.—Twenty-third Ward Bank, Oct. 31, 1913, (canceled,) $3,569.

Same—Germania Bank, Sept. 29, 1911, (canceled,) $3,065.

Same—W. Buess, Oct. 11, 1911, (canceled,) $2,202.

Same—Thomas C. Edmonds & Co., Nov. 6, 1911, (canceled,) $483.

Same—Hinkle Iron Works Co., Nov. 23, 1911, (canceled,) $722.

Hyman, Isaac—A. Joachim, Nov. 29, 1907, $74.

Stein, Rachael or Rae—L. W. Miller, May 10, 1911, $158.

Wilson, Fred G.—L. L. Colodny, May 6, 1913, $103.

Stein, Joseph, and Israel Feldman—People, &c., April 7, 1913, (vacated,) $100.

Harris, Benjamin, and Israel Feldman—People, &c., April 7, 1913, (vacated,) $100.

Horowitz, Isaac, and Abraham Levin—People, &c., Dec. 10, 1913, (vacated,) $500.

Ryesdale Estates—A. Dehli, Dec. 2, 1913, (vacated,) $4,221.

Miller, Wm. H.—B. Kayser, Nov. 11, 1913, (vacated,) $1,532.

Valvoline Oil Co.—S. Johnstone, Jan. 10, 1913, $275.

Foundation Co.—C. F. Seidak, Nov. 5, 1913, $106.

Same—Same, Dec. 27, 1912, $5,139.

Shillito, John A.—P. Shotland, Oct. 29, 1913, (vacated,) $227.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATHENS, Ga.—Davison-Nicholson Co.; A. H. Davison, notions, furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bendheimer Bros.; I. I. Wolf, boys', children's clothing; S. D. Sampson, jobs Fall coats; 225 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—J. B. Hurst & Co.; J. E. Hurst, representing; 15 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, underwear; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; A. Birkenwald, mens', boys' clothing; York.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freundlich, jewelry; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—A. J. Breger; M. M. Levy, men's, boys', children's clothing; Wallicks.

BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. W. Fowler, dry goods; 104 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins; H. H. Haskins, dry goods; F. H. Haskins, housefurnishing goods; Collingwood.

BIRMINGHAM—Steel-Smith D. G. Co.; A. E. Krug, trimmings; 353 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Keegan, infants' dresses; Miss McCallum, handkerchiefs; Miss Thursley, jewelry; A. W. Wright, assistant merchandise manager; W. J. Miller, boys' clothing; C. G. Sheffield, children's, misses' coats; S. F. Eaton, children's, misses' coats; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, waists; C. A. Biederman, ladies' suits; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mrs. C. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; T. Lyford, furs; Miss M. O'Neil, misses' millinery; Miss Griffin, misses' underwear; Miss Horan, petticoats; Miss M. Buckley, leather goods; Miss E. Jansen, perfumery, toilet articles; basement buyers; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, house garments, kimonos, dressing sacques; V. P. Ring, furs, dresses; Mrs. S. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; W. Libby, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, millinery, neckwear, ribbons; 45 E. 17th.

BOSTON—H. Siegel Co.; S. Delevie, boys' clothing; 6th Av. and 19th.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss L. Lehr, ladies' wear; 45 E. 17th.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Company; H. E. Rust, embroideries; Knickerbocker; H. W. Dempsey, gloves, laces, ribbons; 55 White.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, kimonos; F. A. Burdick, Mr. O'Keefe, raincoats; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; R. Wilson, millinery; 214 Church; Hermitage.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; B. S. Chapin, cloaks, suits, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks, velvets; F. A. Hoffman, mdse. mgr.; F. Hochreiter, furn. goods, hosiery; E. Shanks, notions, fancy, leather, toilet goods; 40 W. 33d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. D. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; 115 Werth.

CHICAGO—Importers, Manufacturers Co.; L. Hilt, hats; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; C. G. Stevens, ladies' cloaks; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Cohn, Baer & Berman; J. Baer, cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; F. G. Metzger, coats, suits; 214 Church.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—W. Taylor, Son & Co.; W. F. Ayres, domestics, linens, wash goods; 51 Leonard.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; J. A. Snyder, raincoats, dresses; 45 East 17th; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. A. Strider, cloaks, suits, dresses, shawls, bath robes; 45 E. 17th.

DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Company; D. V. Davis, linens, wash goods; H. Walker, dress goods, silks; C. H. Relling, toys; 2 Walker.

DETROIT—Hoyn's Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; Claridge.

DETROIT—Barnes Co.; A. M. Barnes, furs, raincoats; Breslin.

ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 320 Church.

FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, black dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Grand.

FORT WAYNE—Frank D. G. Co.; D. B. Long, cloaks, waists; Breslin.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; E. C. Naylor, dry goods; C. F. Barney, carpets, rugs; 320 Church.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—A. M. Schrago, notions, furn. goods; 34 Walker.

HARRISBURG—Witmer, Baer & Witmer; H. D. Witmer, plush coats; 114 5th Av.

HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; C. W. Morrell, clothing; 75 Spring; Algonquin.

HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves; Miss A. Collins, assts.; Navarre.

HUNTINGTON, West Va.—Anderson & Newcomb Co.; L. M. Newcomb, dry goods; Herald Square.

LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; H. Schenck, embroideries; 55 White.

LANCASTER—Baer & Witmer; J. Baer, plush coats; 114 5th Av.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; A. B. Sutherland, dry goods; 55 White; Herald Square.

LAWRENCE—Robertsen-Sutherland Company; Miss J. Hennessy, embroideries; 55 White.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; C. J. Gingras, dress goods, silks; 55 White.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; A. W. Lieber, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.

LOWELL, Mass.—J. L. Chalifoux Co.; L. Desrosiers, jobs working gloves; Broadway Central.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. L. Currie, upholstery goods, rugs, carpets; V. Richter, shoes; J. A. Moss, wash goods, linings; 32 E. 17th.

MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; F. P. Hermann, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits; Bway and 32d.

MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, domestics, wash goods; 75 Spring.

NASHVILLE—D. Loveman & Co.; M. Hirsh, dress goods, silks; 148 West 23d; Wallick's.

NEWPORT—McLeod Co.; W. Smith, dress goods, silks; 320 Church; Grand.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potwin, notions, hosiery, underwear, veilings, neckwear; M. Apsey, dry goods; 75 Spring.

NORFOLK—Schrier & Son; A. Schrier, millinery, neckwear, laces; 53 W. 34th.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Company; T. H. Gilligan, embroideries; 55 White.

NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss S. Fitzpatrick, waists; 75 Spring.

OMAHA—Martin-Cott Hat Co.; W. C. Cott, hats; Latham.

OMAHA—Orkin Brothers; J. Orkin, suits, coats dresses; 1,183 Broadway.

PAWTUCKET—David Harley Co.; L. M. Rousseau, dress goods, silks; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, mdse. mgr.; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, ladies' suits, skirts; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss Keenan, house dresses; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss Barnes, muslin underwear; E. Behn, leather goods; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Miss B. Ramsey, infants' wear; J. Scammell, boots; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; B. Berg and Miss Schoenfeld, "jobs" coats, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. R. Koffler, laces; 7 W. 22d; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.

PHILADELPHIA—Fink Co.; H. Blauner, jobs coats.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Brothers; Miss Parness, jobs coats, suits; 71 W. 23d.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne & Co.; Miss W. Simpson, jewelry, leather goods; 60 W. 33d.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; D. Goldsmith, millinery; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.

PITTSBURGH—Seder Bros.; H. Seder, Spring dresses, suits, coats; 225 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Meyers, plaid skirts; H. J. Frank, jobs waists, lingerie; 225 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—J. Samuels & Bro.; J. E. Edelstein, boys' clothing; Hermitage.

PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; J. B. Wolf, silks; 200 5th Av.

QUINCY, Ill.—Crooks & Cox Millinery Co.; R. E. Crooks, millinery; Herald Square.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. H. Westbrook, embroideries; 55 White.

ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; G. MacBain, embroideries; 55 White.

SAN ANTONIO—Wasner Bros.; N. M. Washer, men's clothing; 783 B'way.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; B. Davidson, general mdse.; 1,261 Broadway.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; E. Hagey, laces, trimmings; Miss T. Kuchmayer, notions; York.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; P. Murray, domestics, linens; H. J. Donnelly, embroideries; 55 White.

SYRACUSE—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Powers, hdkfs., laces; 200 5th Av.

TOY—Carl Co.; W. E. Carl, dry goods; 104 5th Av.; Wallick's.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; Miss G. Dallett, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 60 W. 33d.

WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Co.; C. Sjoberg, notions, gloves, hosiery, laces, ribbons; 214 Church; Prince George.

WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; L. Cooper, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d; H. M. Helfrich, carpets, rugs; 320 Church.

WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bro.; S. Seder, waists, dresses; 200 5th Av.; Hoffman House.

WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; A. A. Spaulding, ready-to-wear; 55 White.

Business Notices.

40 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

Manufacturer who is changing line desires to close out a surplus stock of materials consisting of Canton crepes, panne velvets, laces, and other merchandise used in the manufacture of ladies' dresses; big bargain for right party. M 74 Times.

JOBBERS OPEN FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' MOIRE AND NOVELTY COATS; ALSO STOUT CLOTH.
CALL WITH SAMPLES, 5TH FLOOR, 32 WEST 18TH ST.

CLOAK AND SUIT CONTRACTOR wants to work for manufacturers and jobbers; can furnish styles if needed. V 120 Times.

Have 300 coats to close out; Chinchillas, Buckleys, and side lines; cheap. I. Veilkliv & Sons, 71 East Broadway.

WE ARE OPEN TO BUY QUANTITIES OF SALT'S ARABIAN FOR SPOT CASH. BOX A, 112 TIMES.

Two hundred silk and chiffon dresses to close out; very cheap. 107 West 28th St., sixth floor.

Open to buy Spring coats and suits at jobbing prices.* Call 1133 Broadway, Room 521.

JOBBER, looking at ladies' and misses' Spring suits. 8 East 12th St., 3d floor.

WAISTS.—Novelties in cotton, voiles, nets. Maxell's Mfg. Co., 34 East 29th St.

Salesman wanted by large and reputable dress house; territory from Pittsburgh to Omaha; only men of high standing and good following need apply in confidence; commission. V 126 Times.

Sales agents or salesmen, out-of-town resident, to represent a raincoat house; commission; state full particulars. Z 274 Times.

WE WISH TO ADVISE THAT F. E. MISTROT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO DRAW ON US FOR ANY AMOUNT, AS HE IS IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH OUR FIRM.
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150 Fall coats, latest fabrics; 150 ladies' tailored serge suits; low price. RUSSAKOW & ELROFF, 153 West 15th St.

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ARE OPEN TO BUY
JOBS OF ENTIRE STOCKS OF FURS FOR SPOT CASH
Coneys, etc. Quantities no object. Telephone or call with samples to close out Tuesday morning.
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Care of S. Solomon, Resident Buyer.
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Immediate Delivery.
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Merchandising Expert, Box A82, N. Y. Times

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made of fine quality serges

After exhaustive anaylses and comparison, we have arrived at very definite conclusions as to which bonds and stocks, out of the entire list, are

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Substantial recoveries in bond prices have invariably followed every protracted period of depression, indicating that bonds purchased under present conditions offer exceptional opportunities for appreciation.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sell Off on Profit Taking—Call Money Rises to 6 Per Cent.

Year-end considerations, including money market uncertainties, accompanied by a desire on the part of many operators to realize the profits shown by the advances which have lately been made, caused some further setback in prices yesterday. The selling was augmented by offerings of stocks from abroad, where, as here, the close approach of the end of the year caused an evening up of accounts. The movement in prices was not, for the most part, closely related to news of the day, except that which was supplied by the money market. The chief incident in that quarter was the rise in the rate for call loans to 6 per cent. after loans had been renewed in the morning at from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Many still adhered to the view that the market would escape any higher renewal rate than perhaps 6 per cent., but yesterday afternoon's advance to that rate suggested, of course, the possibility of exceptional loans at higher figures. The fact that many loans on which rates are made from day to day were renewed as low as 3½ per cent. indicated a comfortable position in the money market, although it was within two days of the end of the year, by which time final preparations will have to be made for the very large part of the January disbursements which have to be made at the very beginning of next month. At least $250,000,000 will be disbursed by American corporations in interest and dividends during January, and, of course, the heaviest payments fall on the first business day of the year. While the preparations for these payments put temporary burden on the money market, their return of this money to use soon after the first of the year promises the usual letting down in rates. In connection with the effect which will be exerted by the investment of such portion of these disbursements as will seek reinvestment, it is, of course, necessary to bear in mind that the prospective offering of securities is large. A reminder of that fact was contained in the cable advices which told of the underwriting of a fifteen-million-dollar New South Wales loan in London. It did not appear from the cables why this underwriting was arranged just at this time, when the attention of the markets is necessarily directed to providing for the special needs of the year-end. In some channels, at least, however, funds awaiting investment have been increasing, and if as much ease in money as some bankers expect is realized in the early months of the new year, buying of bonds by institutions should play a considerable part in shaping the market.

Current news from the copper trade is pleasantly at variance with conditions prevailing a short time ago in that industry. The price of the metal has shown some recovery, and reports were heard yesterday of enlarged buying of the metal both for home and for foreign account. The copper market is undoubtedly being affected by the restriction of output in the lake region, owing to labor troubles in that section, but the buying movement which has been underway has apparently been broad enough to indicate an improvement in underlying conditions bearing on the copper industry.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4¾@5¼ per cent. for thirty days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for ninety days, 4½@4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $218,153,280; balances, $16,352,707; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $235,125.

The local banks have lost $2,014,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

The discount rate in Paris yesterday was 3% per cent.; in Berlin, 4½ per cent.; in London, 4 15-16 and 4¾@4 15-16 per cent. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 22½c. The Berlin check rate was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8530; low, $4.8520; last, $4.8520.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8610.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅜ less 3-64; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16 plus 1-32; check, 94⅝.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅞ less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.04.
Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜ plus 5-64; check, 5.25 plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.80¾.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81⅛; 90 days, $4.79¼.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.25; 90 days, 5.26⅛ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-16; 90 days, 5.29⅛ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94; 90 days, 93⅝.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93⅞; 90 days, 93⅝ less 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 39.65; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 26⅝d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 57⅜c per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Cop...5		Mar.15,'15	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Am. Loco.....5		July, 1915	98¼	99½	5.35
Austrian Gov..4½		July, 1914-15	98	99	6.00
Balt. & Ohio.5		July, 1914	99⅞	100¼	4.87
Boston & M..5		Feb. 3, '14	92	97	36.00
Boston & M..6		June 2,'14	80	95	19.00
B. R. T...5		July, 1918	96	96¼	5.58
Ches. & Ohio.4½		June, 1914	98⅝	99	7.00
Chi. & W. I..5		Sept., 1915	98⅞	99¼	5.55
Chi. E. Rys..5		July, 1914	92	95½	13.00
Con. Gas Co..6		Feb.25,'14	100¾	100¾	4.75
Erie R. R...6		Apr. 8,'14	99⅞	100⅛	5.60
Erie R. R...5		Oct., 1914	98⅞	99¼	6.00
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1915	97¼	98¼	6.50
Gen. Elec. Co.		Apr.16,'14	5.80%	4.90%	
Gen. Motor Co.		Oct., 1915	98¾	99	6.75
Gen. Rubber.4½		July, 1915	96⅜	96⅞	6.80
Hock. Valley.5		Nov., 1914	99½	99⅝	5.30
Int. Central..4½		July, 1914	99¼	99¾	4.70
Int. & Gt. N.5		July, 1914	93	96	12.25
Int. Harv....5		Feb. 15,'15	98⅜	98⅝	5.70
Lack. Steel....5		Mar., 1915	92¾	93⅛	10.65
L. S. & M. S.4½		Mar.15,'14	99⅞	100	4.50
Mich. Cent...4½		Mar., 1914	99⅞	100	5.50
Minn. & St.L.6		Feb., 1914	94	98	30.00
M., K. & T....5		May, 1915	94	95½	8.35
Mo. Pacific...5		June, 1914	91¾	93	20.00
N. Y. & R....6		Apr. 1915	99¼	100	6.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.4½		Mar., 1914	99¾	100	4.50
N.Y.C.& H.R.5		Apr.21,'14	99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.5		Sep. 15,'14	99⅝	100	5.00
N.Y.C.& H.R.5		Nov. 5,'14	99⅞	99⅞	5.20
N.Y.C.& H.R.4½		May, 1915	98⅜	98⅝	5.30
N.Y.,N.H. & H.6		May18,'14	99⅝	99¾	7.20
N. Y. State...5		Feb.2,'14	99⅞	100¼	4.60
No. Pacific...6		July 9,'14	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
Pac. G. & E..6		June25,'14	99	99⅞	7.10
Seaboard A.L.5		Mar., 1916	97¼	98¼	5.87
So. Pacific...5		June15,'14	99⅝	100¼	4.87
So. Railway..5		Feb., 1916	98¾	99⅛	6.20
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	96	97½	7.00
State of Tenn.5		July, 1914	99⅞	100¼	4.73
U. S. R. M.5		Aug., 1914	98½	99¼	6.23
Union Pac....4		July,'14	99⅛	99⅜	4.70
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.60
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.35
West. E. & M.6		Aug., 1915	99⅞	100¼	5.80
Western Md..5		July, 1915	95	98	6.50

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.4½	Apr., 1914-23	5.05%	4.95%	
C. & N.W. tr.r.4½	July, 1914-23	5.00%	4.85%	
Erie R. R. eq.t.5	Jan., 1914-23	5.40%	5.25%	
Hock. V. eq.tr.5	Aug., 1914-23	5.25%	4.90%	
Ill. C. eq. tr..4½	Aug., 1914-23	5.00%	4.85%	
N.Y.C.L. eq.tr.4½	Jan., 1914-23	5.20%	5.00%	
Penn. eq. tr...4½	Apr., 1914-23	4.85%	4.70%	
S. A. L. eq. tr.5	Feb.15,'14-'22	5.80%	5.10%	
So. Pac. eq.tr.4½	Mar., 1914-23	5.05%	4.90%	

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Impending Firm Changes.

Whether the recent partial recovery in Stock Exchange business and the big improvement in sentiment which accompanied it have persuaded a number of brokers who were going to sell their office furniture to continue in business or whether most of the stories of partnerships about to be dissolved were imaginary may never be known. The fact is, however, that with the approach of New Year's Day less and less has been heard of firm changes. There will undoubtedly be some shifting of partners and several dissolutions, but diligent inquiry fails to corroborate any of the stories of a widespread retirement from the brokerage field owing to the dull business of the past year. The commission business is not good yet, but that intangible feeling of discouragement which permeated every quarter of the financial district is lifting. It is not unusual to meet a man who thinks business is going to be good.

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Waiting the Old Year Out.

With the first strokes of the chimes from Trinity Church preceding the striking of 12 o'clock to-morrow night fleet messenger boys, released like homing pigeons from a cage, will dart through the dense crowds in Wall Street carrying to the newspaper and cable offices an announcement regarding the National Railways of Mexico interest payments, due Jan. 1. The local bankers who are members of the board have come to an agreement among themselves, but they are holding up for confirmation from Paris and the City of Mexico plans which are designed to satisfy the bondholders, while not overtaxing the company's treasury. It seemed probable yesterday that in place of the $2,500,000 cash called for the bondholders would get certificates of indebtedness, known as scrip, but if sufficient pressure were brought to bear upon President Huerta it is conceivable that he might find enough money at the last minute to take care of the obligations.

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Railroad Cost of Living.

These prodigal railroads, which L. D. Brandeis accused more than three years ago of dissipating some $360,000,000 a year, are still talking about the high cost of feeding the transportation machine. The Bureau of Railway Economics, which the country's carriers maintain at Washington to tell them the truth about themselves, says that the returns for October, reduced to a per mile basis, show a decrease in gross revenues as compared with the previous October of $1,516,000, or 1.3 per cent. In October their bills were $11,158,000, or 5.3 per cent. more. Having performed less work, and spent more money, it was unavoidable that they should end the month with less ready cash. The decrease of $12,674,000 in net earnings reported was $60 a mile less, spread out over all the mileage included in these statements, or a decrease of nearly 12½ per cent.

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Bond Market Looks Up.

The passage of the Currency bill brought a substantial improvement to the investment market, bond men say. Many investors who had put by sufficient money to purchase one or two bonds waited seemingly for assurance that the Currency bill would be adopted before entering the market, for most of the purchases were of small lots. An increase of about a point, investment brokers said yesterday, had occurred in first-class bonds in the last three weeks, and greater increases than this had marked quotations for some short-term note issues. The New York Central's $3,000,000 equipment notes were said to have been sold yesterday to distributing houses on a 5.15 per cent. income basis. Within an hour the bid price for the notes had advanced to a 5.10 per cent. basis, and there was an active demand for them, which did not decrease as the price hardened. Bond dealers were more cheerful yesterday than at any time this month. They predicted that the bond market would become satisfactory owing to the promise of comparatively easy money if the present signs of returning confidence do not disappear.

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Steady Buying of Odd Lots.

Foreign liquidation and profit-taking sales seemed to be the chief factors in depressing prices yesterday. There was a light demand for stocks in the loan market after the market closed, and professional traders were not active on the short side. Sifted in with the steady flow of selling orders were buying orders for odd lots of the prominent dividend-paying industrial issues, and, to a lesser degree, of the leading railroad stocks. Observers of the odd-lot business on the board say that accumulation has been increasing in daily transactions since the way was pointed for corporations to meet the Sherman law by the action of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

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Copper at 15 Cents.

The increase of a half cent a pound for copper since last Thursday night reflects a material gain in buying, part of which has come from domestic sources, but most of which must be credited to purchases for export. A quotation reported from Europe yesterday morning, which was equivalent to 14⅞ cents, was followed quickly by the establishment of 15 cents by sellers here. Producers say they are confident of a still better price before long, but with the metal on a 15 cent basis those whose producing costs are normal need not worry about satisfactory profits. Statisticians figure that copper at this price is high enough to insure an income for properties of the first class sufficient to cover dividends and leave fairly large balances over.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was firm. Tin also displayed a firm undertone. Lead was higher.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday.		Friday.	
Stand. Copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked
Spot	14⅝	14⅞	..	14.50
December	14⅝	14⅞	..	14.50
January	14⅝	14⅞	..	14.50
February	14⅝	14⅞	..	14.50
March	14⅝	14⅞	..	14.50
Spelter	5.25	5.40	5.15	5.35
Lead	4.10	4.20	4.00	..
Tin	37⅝	37⅞	36.87½	37.25

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with last Wednesday, follow:

	Monday.		Wed'day.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Copper, spot	66	6 3	64	15 0
Copper, futures	66	16 3	65	5 0
Pig tin, spot	171	10 0	167	10 0
Pig tin, futures	173	5 0	169	5 0

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead, £17 15s, unchanged. Spelter, £21 12s 6d, a gain of 5s. Cleveland warrants, 50s 4½d.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s...March, 1963	103⅛	103⅝	102⅞	103⅛
4½s...May, 1957	103⅛	103⅛	103	103⅛
4½s...Nov., 1957	103⅛	103⅛	..	..
4½s...May, 1917	101⅞	..	101½	102
4½s...Nov., 1917	101⅞	..	101½	102
4½s...Nov., 1939-60	100	100¼	99⅝	100¼
4½s...Mar., 1962	99	99¼	98⅝	99⅛
4½s...Sept., 1960	99	99¼	98⅞	99⅛
4s ...May, 1959	95½	96⅛	95½	96¼
4s ...Nov., 1958	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ...May, 1957	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ...Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s ...Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s ...May, 1936	95	96½	95	96⅛
4s ...1918-1919	98¼	99½	98½	99⅝
3½s...Nov., 1954-5	84½	85¼	84	84⅝
3½s...May, 1954	84½	85¼	83¾	84⅝
3½s...1960-1964	83	84½	83	84½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Centre of Attention, with Sharp Gains in the Lower-Priced Issues.

The oil stocks were again the centre of attention in the outside security market yesterday, with the lower-priced issues the particular feature. Among the latter, Pierce Oil was conspicuous for an advance of 18 points, while Washington Oil was up 4 points at the close. The higher-priced issues moved irregularly, with some evidences of profit taking. New York State 4s, when issued, sold at 105¼.

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The transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
53..	Con. R. Tire.	40	41	40	41
1,800..	Man. Tran.	1⅞	1 7-16	1⅞	1 7-16
115..	Maxwell Mot. com.	3¼	3¼	43	3
150..	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	22	22	21½	22
150..	Maxwell Mot. 2nd pf.	7	7	7	7
810..	Pueb.S. & R.	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅝
4,000..	Riker-Heg.	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
4,000..	U. C. S. Co. of Am.	94½	94½	94¼	94½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

800..	A.-A. O., new	12¾	12½	12½
50..	Atlantic Ref.	800	790	790
27..	Continent. O.	228	227	227
200..	Ohio Oil	149	146	146
800..	Pierce Oil	68	49	66
25..	P. O. & Gas.	432	430	430
15..	Solar Refin.	350	343	350
100..	S. Penn. Oil.	278	275	277
150..	S. Oil, Cal.	267	264	265
60..	S. Oil, Ind.	418	415	418
22..	St. Oil, Neb.	430	405	430
250..	S. Oil, N. Y.	177	174	174
100..	S. Oil, N. J.	405	402	402
45..	S. Oil, Ohio.	370	360	360
90..	Vacuum Oil.	198	196	196
450..	Wash. Oil	49	45	48

MINING STOCKS.

700..	*Beaver Con.	31	32	31	32
100..	Boston M.	5½	5½	5½	5½
800..	Braden Cop.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
2,500..	*Tonopah M.	53	54	53	54
540..	Tonopah M.	7 3-16	7⅛	7 3-16	7¼
300..	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
1,540..	*West E. C.	1 9-32	1 5-16	1 9-32	1 5-16
3,500..	West E. Ex.	5	4	5	5

BONDS.

$10,000..	Con. R. T. 4s	65	66	65	66
75,000..	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¼

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

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Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tobacco	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
Brit.-Am. Tob., new	23½	23⅝	23½	24
Con. Rub. Tire pf	106	107	106½	107½
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs.	7¼	8	7¼	8
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	180	190	180	190
Marconi of America	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Maxwell Mot.	17	19	17	18
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	84½	82½	84
United C. Stores Co. of Am., pf.	110	112	110	112
U. S. Light & Heat	5	6	5	6
U. S. L. & H. pf.	20	25	20	25
Willys Overland	59	62	58	61

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Beimont	3	3½	3	3½
Bailey	5	6	5	6
British Col. Copper	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Buffalo Mines	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
Butte & London	32	34	32	34
Combination Fraction	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper M. Con.	2⅛	2¼	2	2⅛
Dome Mines	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
First National	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Florence	24	26	22	23
Gold Hill	16	18	16	18
Greene-Cananea	5½	6⅛	5½	6⅛
Greenwater	5	6	5	6
Hollinger	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4½	4 7-16	4½
Mason Valley	3¼	4	3¼	3⅝
Ohio Copper	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Tonopah Belmont	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Tuolumne Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
United Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
United Copper, pfd.	3	5	3	5
West. Silver Mines	8	7	8	8
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2¼	2	2⅛

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	143	148	143	148
Can. Pac. 6% notes	101	101½	101	101½
Chicago Elevated 5s	92	94	92	94
Mo., City 4½s, 1962	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
Western Pacific 5s	73	75	73	75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Atlantic Refining	785	790	790	800
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	168	170	167	170
Cheesebrough Mining	670	675	665	675
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	215	225	221	225
Crescent Pipe Line	54	57	54	56
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	339	345
Galena-Signal Oil	181	185	181	183
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	140	136	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	140	143	139	141
National Transit	39	41	40	41
N. Y. Transit	316	320	316	320
Northern Pipe Line	114	118	112	115
Ohio Oil	146	148	146	147
Prairie Oil & Gas	428	431	428	431
Solar Refining	345	355	340	345
Southern Pipe Line	240	243	240	243
South Penn. Oil	275	280	273	276
S. W. P. Pipe Lines	150	153	150	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	265	268	267	270
Standard Oil (Ind.)	415	419	416	419
Standard Oil (Kan.)	470	480	470	480
Standard Oil (Ky.)	660	675	660	670
Standard Oil (Neb.)	405	425	393	405
Standard Oil (N. J.)	400	403	400	402
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	174	176	174	177
Standard Oil (Ohio)	358	363	345	353
Swan & Finch	310	325	285	300
Union Tank Line	89	91	90	92
Vacuum Oil	195	198	195	197
Washington Oil	47	50	42	45
Waters-Pierce Oil	2400	2800	2400	2800

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	90	92	90	92
British-American	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
British-Am., new	23½	23¾	23½	24
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	182	188	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R. Am. 6% scrip	125	135	125	135
R. J. Reynolds	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	84½	82½	84
United Cigar Stores	94½	94¾	94½	95
United Cig. Stores pf.	108	113	108	113

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Traction	334	337
Am. Light & Traction pf.	108	108
Am. Water Works	9	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	44	46
Am. Gas & Electric	65	68
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
Am. Power & Light	53	60
*Am. Power & Light pf.	74	76
Am. Public Utilities	42	46
Am. Public Utilities pf.	70	72
Appalachian Power Company	9	10
Appalachian Power Company pf.	30	35
Cities Service	79½	81½
Cities Service pf.	66	68
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	76	78
Denver Gas & E. gen. 5s	90	93
*Electric Bond & Share Co. pf.	97½	100
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	54	60
Empire District Electric 5s	75	80
Empire District Electric pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	22	24
Federal Light & Traction pf.	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	90	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	26	30
Montana Power	38	39
Montana Power Co. pf.	95	97
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	13	15
Northern States Power pf.	65	68
Ozark Power & Water Co.	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	33½	34½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	65	69
Southern California Edison	83¾	85¼
Southern California Edison pf.	95	97
Standard Gas & Electric	6½	7⅛
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	24½	26
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	14
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	68	69
United Light & Rys.	78	80
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	74½	76½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	71	73
United Utilities Co.	23	30
*United Utilities Co. pf.	97½	101
Utah Securities	15	17
Utilities Improvement	39	41
Utilities Improvement pf.	68	69
Western Power	16	17
Western Power pf.	50	52

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	A. C. L. of Conn.	230	230	230
100..	Cigar Mach. Corp.	2¾	2¾	2¾
45..	Consol. Power	104	104	104
12..	Consol. Power pf.	108	108	108
20..	Merch.-Mech. Bank.	32½	32½	32½
266..	United Ry. & Elec.	25⅛	25	25

BONDS.

$1,000..	Ana. & P. gtd. 5s.	99	99	99
1,000..	A. C. L. con. 4s.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1,000..	Augusta Ry. & E. 5s.	100	100	100
2,000..	Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd.	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000..	Danville Trac. 5s.	93	93	93
2,000..	Fair. & C. Trac. 5s.	98½	98½	98½
1,000..	Florida So. 4s.	86	86	86
2,000..	Minn. & St. P. R.5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000..	Mt. V.-W. Clt. D.5s.	46	46	46
6,000..	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s.	97½	97¼	97½
2,000..	Penn. W. & P. 5s.	89½	89½	89½
2,000..	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82	82	82
4,000..	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	62	62	62
3,500..	Un. Ry. & E. fdg.5s	85	85	85
700..	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s, small.	86	85¾	85¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4..	Ahmeek	265	265	265
520..	Alaska Gold	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
1..	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼
15..	Allouez	37½	36½	36½
916..	Amalgamated	74⅞	74¼	74¼
250..	American Zinc	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
155..	Arizona Com'l	4⅝	4 7-16	4½
100..	Bonanza	75c.	75c.	75c.
865..	Butte & Superior	31½	31¼	31¼
141..	Calumet & Arizona	64	63½	63½
8..	Calumet & Hecla	427	425	427
60..	Centennial	15	15	15
180..	Chino	39⅞	39¼	39½
745..	Copper Range	38¾	37	38½
200..	Daly West	2¼	2¼	2¼
55..	East Butte	11⅝	11½	11½
10..	Franklin	3	3	3
825..	Granby	73	74	74½
165..	Greene-Cananea	30¼	30	30¼
15..	Hancock	17	16¾	16¾
60

The Odd Story of Odd Lots.

The position of Chicago Great Western Preferred.

The earnings strength of Third Avenue.

The best $100 Bonds,

Discussed in the current issue,

The Odd Lot Review.

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LOWEST SUBWAY BID FROM INTERBOROUGH

Offers to Build Its Own Seventh Ave. Line from 30th to 43d St. for $2,292,000.

TWO EXPRESS STATIONS

Likely Also to Get Connecting Link Contract—Sub-Grade Communication in Times Square.

The Interborough, through its subsidiary, the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, has put in the lowest bid for the construction of the section of the new Seventh Avenue subway line stretching from a little north of Thirtieth Street to 100 feet south of Forty-third Street. This includes two express stops, one at Thirty-third Street, to serve the traffic to and from the Pennsylvania Station, and the other at Forty-second Street, on account of the large number of passengers starting their trips from that point and the connection with the shuttle service to the Grand Central Station and he Seinway Tunnel line to Queens.

This is the first time that the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company has managed to be the lowest bidder on any work under the dual system contract, although of late it has been competing for all the contracts advertised. The figures were:

Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	$2,292,000
U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	2,303,000
Booth & Flinn	2,365,000
Godwin Construction Co.	2,397,000
Franklin Cont. Co. and Coleman Brothers	2,442,000
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.	2,576,000
B. E. Smith Contracting Co.	2,600,000
Oscar Daniels Co.	2,606,000
Hugh Nawn Contracting Co.	2,611,603
Canavan Brothers Co.	2,616,000
Degnon Contracting Co.	2,625,658
Carter Construction Co.	2,712,000
Mason & Hanger Co.	2,749,117
P. McGovern & Co.	3,178,000

It was pointed out yesterday that if the commission awarded the contract to the Interborough subsidiary it would place it in an excellent position as regards bidding for the contract for the short piece of the Seventh Avenue subway which yet remains to be advertised, in order to connect the present Broadway line with the new Seventh Avenue tracks. It has been known that the Interborough was very anxious to retain this piece of construction work in its own hands, as it must be carried out without serious interruption to the regular subway service, and that the commission has recognized informally the advisability of such an arrangement.

Interborough's Strong Position.

As in all probability the Interborough's construction company will now be at work as far north as Forty-second Street, it will be possible for it to construct the connecting link at very much smaller expense than any contracting firm which simply had the section north of Forty-second Street to deal with. When this is offered to public bidding it is expected that the Interborough will come in with a bid so low that no other contractors will be in a position to met it.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company was the concern which built the present subway, and of late has been busy mainly about such alterations to the subway as the lengthening of platforms, the removal of kiosks, and such improvements as those which have taken place at the Grand Central Station. Although it has the same officers as the Interborough, it has maintained its own organization, and on its staff are engineers who have for years had experience in the art of constructing subways.

As the interborough will have the task of providing the funds to pay for the section, the bids for which were opened yesterday, if the commission, as expected, awards the contract to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, the financial process will consist mainly in paying money out of one pocket into another, but at the same time the Public Service Commission will retain the supervision of all expenditures and of all work done.

One point was noticed yesterday about this particular section of the new subway. Although the Seventh Avenue line, as a part of the west side line of the Interborough, will carry far more through passengers than the B. R. T. Broadway line, the Interborough, with its experience of actual subway conditions, has not hesitated to place express stations both at Thirty-third and Forty-second Streets. The first was necessary to serve the Pennsylvania Station, which has so far been left out in the cold by the city's rapid transit system. The Times Square Station was decided upon because of the immense traffic, which is now recorded as originating at that spot, as well as on account of the connections with the crosstown lines.

Express Stop at Times Square.

It was viewed as inexplicable, considering the policy adopted by the pioneers in subway transportation in Manhattan that the B. R. T. and the Public Service Commission should have had any hesitation in duplicating these express stations on the Broadway line and should have considered for a moment placing only a local station at Forty-second Street.

It is likely enough that before the dual subway system is complete the actual plans for the new Interborough station at Forty-second Street will be modified and enlarged. At present they provide for mezzanine bridges for both entrances and exits across the tracks at Fortieth and Forty-second Streets and merely exits at Forty-first Street. Such accommodation has been criticised as entirely inadequate to the needs of this locality, and particular exception has ben taken to the scantiness of the sub-grade means of communication provided between the Interborough express station and the B. R. T. line and the stations for the crosstown lines.

It has been represented to the commission that as the northern end of the Interborough station reaches up to the southern corner of one of the most dangerous street crossings in the city it is essential that it should provide a method by which passengers should be able to reach the north side of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue at both corners without crossing the street.

WOODHAVEN BANK DIVIDEND

Bank Superintendent to Make Second Payment of 10 Per Cent.

A second dividend of 10 per cent., thus making nearly 89 per cent. in all, was allowed yesterday to the 2,284 creditors of the Woodhaven Bank of Woodhaven, L. I., by Supreme Court Justice Benedict of Brooklyn on the application of Frank M. Patterson, representing State Superintendent of Banks George C. Van Tuyl, Jr. The dividend authorized is $68,042.

The bank was closed by the State Banking Department on Oct. 29, 1912, because of doubtful loans made to real estate operators and laxity in management. The liabilities at the time the bank went out of business were $674,983. The total amount paid to creditors with yesterday's dividend is $606,684.

"This marks a new record for liquidation," said Mr. Patterson last night. "It shows a striking contrast to the slow liquidations that prevailed under the old receivership arrangement prior to 1907. The State Banking Department hopes to pay 100 per cent. in this case if the rest of the assets bring in the returns they are expected to do."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Dec. 29, 1913	351,872
Same day last year	172,084
Total year to date	82,751,779
Same period last year	130,862,330
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	68.06 —.24
Same day last year	77.71 —.18

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Dec. 29, 1913	6	3½	3½	$4.8530	$4.8520	$4.8520
Same day last year.	7	2½	7	4.8490	4.8480	4.8485
Range year to date.	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r.	20	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8440	.....

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21⅜	21½	100	Alaska Gold Mines	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
42½	43	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
74½	74⅝	85,650	Amalgamated Cop.	74	74⅝	73⅞	74¼	— ⅛
90½	91	200	Am. Agri. Chem.pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
127	130	50	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	129	129	129	129	...
29⅝	30	6,100	Am. Can	30¼	30⅝	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅝
89	89⅝	800	Am. Can pf	90	90¼	89¼	89½	—1½
44	44⅞	300	Am. Car & Fdry.	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	— ⅛
90	91½	120	Am. Cities pf.	90¾	91	90⅞	90⅞	...
80	84	50	Am. Coal Products	80	80	80	80	...
102	103	100	Am. Express	103	103	103	103	—1
23	23½	400	Am. Ice Securities	23¾	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ¼
31¾	32	600	Am. Locomotive	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
64	64⅜	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	64½	64½	64⅛	64⅛	— ½
107	108	900	Am. Sugar Refin.	107⅜	108	107½	108	+ ⅛
122⅜	123¼	1,800	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	122⅞	123	122½	122⅞	— ⅛
241	245	300	Am. Tobacco	244	244	242	242	—5½
101⅜	102½	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
35⅝	35¾	1,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
22	30	800	Assets Realization	25	25	24	24	+2
93⅞	94⅛	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94	94⅛	93⅞	94	...
116	117	100	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116	116	116	—1
92	92½	500	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅜	92½	91⅞	92½	...
29⅝	30	300	Bethlehem Steel	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	— ½
87¾	88⅛	730	Brook. Rapid Tran.	88	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛	...
205¾	206	31,750	Canadian Pacific	205¼	206⅜	204	205⅞	—1¼
...	91½	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— ½
27¼	27⅜	1,100	Central Leather Co.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
60¼	60¾	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60½	60	60½	...
11½	12	100	Chicago Gt. West'n	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
99⅜	100	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	100¼	100¼	99⅝	100	...
139⅞	140	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	140	140	139⅞	139⅞	— ⅛
126½	126⅝	2,100	Chi. & Northwest'n.	126⅝	126½	125¾	126⅛	+ ⅛
39½	39¾	3,100	Chino Copper	39½	40	39	39½	+ ⅛
28	29	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
58	64	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	—4
9¾	9⅞	500	Corn Products Ref.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
150½	151½	100	Delaware & Hud.	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	— ⅛
382	390	100	Del., Lack. & West.	328	382	382	382	+2
17⅛	17⅜	1,300	Distillers' Securities	17½	17½	17	17⅜	— ⅜
128½	128⅝	2,100	Erie	128⅜	128½	127¾	128⅛	+ ⅛
8½	9⅜	50	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	9⅜	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
27⅞	28¼	5,100	Erie	28⅝	28⅞	28	28	— ⅝
43¾	44½	200	Erie 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	— ⅝
32½	38	10	Federal M. & S. pf.	35	35	35	35	...
140	141	100	General Electric	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	— ¼
76	77½	100	General Motors pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ½
22½	23½	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	23	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅝
78¾	79¾	200	Goodrich pf.	78	79	78	79	— ⅝
126⅜	127	500	Great Northern pf.	126⅜	127	126⅜	126⅜	— ⅝
33½	34	950	G. N. certs.ore prop.	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
44½	45	60	Guggenheim Explor.	45	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
107	118	100	Helme (G.W.) Co.pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ¾
106	107½	600	Illinois Central	108½	108½	107½	107½	—1½
15	15¼	200	Inspiration Copper	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
14¾	15	1,300	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	15	15½	15	15	— ⅛
60½	60¾	2,700	Inter.-Met. pf.	61	61⅜	60½	60½	— ⅛
101	102	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	101⅝	101¾	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
8¼	8⅝	1,000	Int. Paper	8	8	8	8	—1
5¼	6½	50	Int. Steam Pump.	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
24½	25¼	100	Kan. City Southern	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
140¼	149¾	3,300	Lehigh Valley	149½	150	145	145½	+ ¾
111	111½	200	Liggett & Myers pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¾
109	111	200	Lorillard,(P.)Co. pf.	110	110¾	110	110¾	+2¼
133	134	100	Louis. & Nash.	133½	133½	133½	133½	— ½
125	130	35	Manhat. Elevated	125	129	125	129	...
45¾	46	500	Mexican Petroleum	45⅞	45¾	45½	45½	— ½
21½	21¾	500	Miami Copper	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
124⅜	126	825	M., St. P. & S. M.	125	125	124	124⅝	—1⅝
52½	53	10	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	53	53	53	53	...
23⅜	24	1,650	Missouri Pacific	23¼	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
11½	11⅝	200	Nat. Enameling	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ½
104	106	10	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
27	30	50	N. Nys. of M. 1st pf.	30	30	30	30	...
9¼	10	900	N. Nys. of M. 2d pf.	9¼	10	9¼	10	+ ⅞
15½	15⅝	500	Nevada Con. Cap.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	...
91½	92½	2,100	N. Y. Central	92¼	92½	91⅝	92	— ½
76	76⅝	13,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	78	78½	75	76¼	—1¼
26½	28	100	N. Y., Ont. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅝
102	102¼	600	Norfolk & Western	102	102	101⅝	102	— ⅛
109¼	109¾	2,500	Northern Pacific	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109½	— ⅝
88	89⅜	210	Pacific T. & T. pf.	88	88	88	88	+6
109¼	109⅝	2,650	Penn. R. R.	109¾	109¾	109⅝	109½	...
83	83½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	83¼	83½	83	83	—1
17⅞	19	400	Pittsburgh Coal	18⅜	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅞
20⅝	23	100	Pressed Steel Car	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
151	153⅜	50	Pullman Co.	152½	152½	152½	152½	...
18¼	18½	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
168⅝	168⅞	80,200	Reading	169¼	169⅝	168½	168⅝	— ½
19⅝	20½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20	20	20	— ⅝
80	80½	220	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
13½	13¾	200	Rock Island Co.	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ⅛
20¼	21	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	21	21	20½	20½	— ½
16⅞	17	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	17⅛	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
36	37½	200	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	36	36	36	36	...
3½	4½	100	St. L. & San Fran.	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
7⅝	8	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
...	57	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+1½
16¼	17	100	Seab. Air Line.	17	17	17	17	— ⅜
45¾	45¾	110	Seab. Air Line pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
179	182	100	Sears,Roebuck & Co.	180	180	180	180	—1½
26	30	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co.	28	28	28	28	...
89¼	89¾	14,800	Southern Pacific	89¼	89⅝	88⅞	89⅛	— ⅜
23⅞	23¾	1,900	Southern Ry. ext.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
76⅞	78	100	So. Ry. pf. ext.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	18⅝	200	Studebaker Co.	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
68½	69¾	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¾
30½	31	2,400	Tennessee Copper	30½	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
123½	126	2,000	Texas Co	123	126	123	126	+5
41½	42	1,100	Third Avenue	41½	41¾	41¼	41½	— ⅝
8	9¼		Tol., St. L. & W.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
105½	107	107	Twin City R. T.	106	106	106	106	— ½
5½	6	100	Union B. & P. Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
154⅞	155	25,700	Union Pacific	155¼	155⅝	154⅜	154⅝	— ⅝
84½	85½	200	Union Pacific pf.	85	85	85	85	— ¼
97¼	98	200	Un. Dry Goods pf.	98	97⅞	98	98	+8
21½	22	200	Un. Rys. Invest.	21	21½	21	21½	+ ½
39½	40¼	600	Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	40½	40½	39	39¾	— ¼
40	43	95	U. S. Express	40	40	40	40	...
53	55	300	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	54	54¼	54	54	...
56	56½	400	U. S. Rubber	56⅜	56⅝	56½	56½	— ⅛
100⅜	101	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
68⅜	68¾	68,200	U. S. Steel	68¾	68¾	68¼	68⅝	— ⅛
106½	107	520	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅞	106¾	106½	106¾	— ⅛
50¾	51	5,100	Utah Copper	50⅝	51⅛	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
27½	27¾	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
98	99	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	...
90	94	100	Wells-Fargo Exp.	91	91	91	91	+1⅛
33	34½	200	Western Maryland	34	34	34	34	—1
56⅜	57½	530	West. Union Tel.	57⅜	57⅝	57	57	— ⅜
91½	92¼	500	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	92	92¼	92	92	+ ½

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	90	100
Allis-Chal.	8	9
Am Ag C.	45½	47¾
Am B Sug.	23	24
Am C Oil pf.	...	72¾
Am Cot.	111	114½
Am Cot Oil	36	38
Am Grass	110	115
Am Hide & L. pf.	4½	22¾
Am Ice Sec.	10	10½
Am Linseed	28	30
Am Sm. & R. pf.	96	98
Am Writ Paper	6	10
Am Writ Paper pf.	42½	47
Anaconda	80	82½
Ariz Com.	8	9
Atl Gulf & W I.	98½	99¾
Atl Gulf & W I pf.	85	88
Bald Loco. pf.	101¾	...
Batopilas Min.	14	15
Beth Steel pf.	67¾	68½
Brown Shoe	123	128
Brunswick Term.	7	8
Bush Terminal	90	100
Bush Terminal pf.	37	39½
Cal. Petroleum	18	19
Cal. Petroleum pf.	42	45
Cent. Foundry	14	16
Cent. Foundry pf.	47	49½
Cent. Leather	61½	62¾
Cent. Leather pf.	94½	95¼
Chic. Pneumatic	4	6
Chic. Pneumatic pf.	30	40
Chic. Rock I. & P.	106	108
Chic. Rock I. & P. pf.	15	20
Chic. Subway	80	90
Chic. Subway pf.	35	40
Chino Copper pf.	98	99
Colo. Fuel & Iron pf.	100	102
Colo. Power	42	45
Colo. Power pf.	80	90
Colo. Southern	30	32
Colo. Southern 1st pf.	50	55
Colo. Southern 2d pf.	30	35
Comput. Tab. Rec.	30	35
Comput. Tab. Rec. pf.	90	95
Cons. Cigar	70	75
Cons. Cigar pf.	100	105
Cons. Gas	130	131½
Corn Prod. pf.	93½	97
Crex Carp.	65	80
Cub-Am S.	30	35
Del. & Hud.	170	175
Del. Lack. & W.	125	130
Dom. Coal	50	70
Dom. Coal pf.	90	95
Elec. Boat	2	3
Elec. Boat pf.	20	30
Elec. Storage Batt.	61½	70
Empire Steel	22	27
Empire Steel pf.	50	70
Federal Sug.	110	112
Federal Sug. pf.	97	98
Fisher Body	125	140
Fisher Body pf.	97	99
Gen. Chemical	168	175
Gen. Chemical pf.	98½	100
Gen. Motors	36¾	39
Gen. Motors pf.	92½	95
Gillette Safety Razor	4½	5
Goldfield Con.	2	3
Gold Dollar	6	6¾
Goodyear T. & R.	37	39½
Goodyear T. & R. pf.	88	92
Granby Con.	44	46
Greene Cananea	6	11
Guantanamo Sug.	25	30
Hackensack Water	100	110
Havana Tobacco	2	4
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	50
Homestake	115	120
Indiahoma Ref.	1	2
Indiahoma Ref. pf.	4	8
Indian Refining	16	17
Indian Refining pf.	74	76
Inland Steel	39	41
Int. Agricul.	4	9
Int. Agricul. pf.	...	50
Int. Harv. pf.	112	114
Int. Nickel	24	25
Int. Nickel pf.	100	102
Int. Smelt. & Ref.	112	115
Int. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	38	39
Int. Steam Pump pf.	17	21
Iowa Cent.	5	9
Iowa Cent. pf.	12	18
Kan. City Sou. pf.	57	70¼
Kayser (J.) pf.	77	80
Kelly-Springfield	100	107
Kelly-Springfield pf.	5	8
Kennecott	40	41
Keystone Tire & Rub.	112	115
Keystone Tire & Rub. pf.	135	140
Lackawanna Steel	30	31
Lackawanna Steel pf.	93	96
Lake Erie & West.	15	20
Lake Erie & West. pf.	35	40
Lake Shore	210	212
Lake Sup. Corp.	80	85
Lake Sup. Corp. pf.	30	35
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	140	145
Lehigh Coal & Nav. pf.	100	105
Lehigh Valley pf.	150	155
Liggett & Myers	210	215
Long Island	40	45
Long Island pf.	80	90
Louisville & Nash. pf.	130	135
Mackay Cos.	73	76½
Mackay Cos. pf.	63	65¼
Manhattan Elevated	98	100
Manhattan Shirt	30	40
Marconi Marine	1	2
Marconi Marine pf.	4	8
Maxim Munitions	1	2
Maxim Munitions pf.	4	8
Mexican Petroleum pf.	102	105
Mexican Telegraph	5	6
Miami Copper pf.	95	97
Midvale Steel	45	50
Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf.	130	135
Missouri Pacific pf.	68	70
Mobile & Ohio	80	85
Montana Power	137½	138
Nat. Biscuit	116½	119
Nat. Biscuit pf.	117½	119½
Nat. Enameling pf.	44	46½
Nat. Lead	44	46½
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf.	30	35
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	10	15
Nevada Con.	15	15½
New Haven	130	131
New Jersey Zinc	150	160
New Orleans Gas	50	60
New Orleans Gas pf.	100	110
New Orleans Ry. pf.	20	25
New Orleans Ry. 1st pf.	70	75
New Orleans Ry. 2d pf.	30	35
New York Air Brake	90	100
New York Dock	37	40
New York Dock pf.	80	90
Niagara Falls Power	30	35
Niagara Falls Power pf.	90	95
Nipissing Mines	8	8½
Norfolk & Western pf.	98	99
North Am.	67	68
North Am. pf.	98	100
Ohio Cities Gas	30	35
Ohio Fuel Supply	30	35
Ohio Gas	130	135
Ohio Gas pf.	100	105
Ontario Silver	2½	2¾
Pacific Coast	65	70
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	95	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	75	80
Pacific Gas & Elec.	118	120
Pacific Mail	25	26
Pan-American Petroleum	28½	29
Pan-American Petroleum pf.	74	75
Pan-American Petroleum 2d pf.	50	55
Pan-American Petroleum 3d pf.	50	55
Peoples Gas	120	122
Pere Marquette	15	20
Pere Marquette pf.	50	55
Pierce Oil	2	3
Pierce Oil pf.	6	8
Pittsburgh & W. Va.	20	25
Pittsburgh & W. Va. pf.	60	65
Pittsburgh Steel pf.	90	95
Pittsburgh Term. Coal	30	35
Pittsburgh Term. Coal pf.	80	85
Pittsburgh Utilities	1	2
Pittsburgh Utilities pf.	4	8
Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	95
Public Service Corp.	90	95
Pullman Co. pf.	150	155
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	2¼	4
Ray Con. pf.	16	17
Reading 1st pf.	86	87
Reading 2d pf.	86	92
Republic I. & S.	14	16
Republic I. & S. pf.	75	80

FARM YIELD IN 1913 WORTH TEN BILLIONS

Despite Droughts, This Year's Crops Reached the Highest Total in Nation's History.

YET LIVING COSTS SOARED

Department of Agriculture Says It's a Marketing Problem and a Matter of Middlemen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Ten billion dollars' worth of products, $5,847,000,000 of cash income—a bumper year in spite of droughts and other setbacks—is the 1913 record of 6,000,000 American farms, as shown by the report of the Department of Agriculture, just issued.

The most successful year in the history of the United States brought forth $6,100,000,000 worth of crops, of which $2,896,000,000 was represented by cereals alone, and $3,650,000,000 worth of animals sold and slaughtered. The value of the 1913 crop is twice as great as that of 1899; more than a billion dollars over 1909, and substantially greater than that of 1912. Of all the crops, however, it is estimated that 52 per cent. will remain on farms and that 20 per cent. of the animal production will remain. On that basis, the cash income is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $5,847,000,000.

Notwithstanding this record year of crop value, the department does not take the view that a lower cost of living will follow as a consequence.

"However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumers' standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population, or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower," says the report, "because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of underproduction, and are very slow to decline if there is overproduction.

"The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market, and to a certain extent control the market, in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act promptly than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized, and as individuals are helpless.

"The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent. in some cases more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers, and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production.

A Marketing Problem.

"This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem, which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When, as the result of such organization and improved methods, the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms, with a fair prospect of realizing a reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor, and money, which in the aggregate is enormous."

Corn, with a value of $1,692,000,000, comprised 28 per cent. of the value of all crops, although the volume was under the record. The other principal crops, with values, were: Cotton, $798,000,000; hay, $797,000,000; wheat—the largest crop ever raised in this country—$610,000,000; oats, $440,000,000; potatoes, $228,000,000; tobacco, $122,000,000; barley, $96,000,000; sweet potatoes, $43,000,000; sugar beets, $34,000,000; Louisiana cane sugar, $26,000,000; rye, $26,000,000; rice, $22,000,000; flaxseed, $21,000,000; hops, $15,000,000, and buckwheat, $10,000,000.

"The value of the crops of 1913 is high. A new high record in estimated value is made by the total of all cereals, and separately by corn, cotton, cottonseed, tobacco, and sugar beets. Only once has there been a higher estimated value for oats, rye, rice, potatoes, hay, hops, and the total of beet and cane sugar. Only twice has the estimated value of wheat and of beet sugar been exceeded.

"Dairy products of 1913 are estimated at more than $814,000,000. Eggs and fowls have an estimated value of more than $578,000,000.

"The wool production of 1913, estimated at 304,000,000 pounds, was over $51,000,000.

Odd Balancing of Prices.

"The common phenomenon of record yield and crop value below the record and of record crop value with low production is presented by more than half a dozen of the crops of 1913. If the farmer gets a high price, perhaps a very high price, per bushel or other unit of quantity in case of a crop of low production, on the other hand, he usually gets but low prices for the crops which he produces in abundance.

"The prices of 14 principal crops average about 20.2 per cent. higher than a year ago, and 4.6 per cent. higher than two years ago. Their total values average about 3.8 per cent. higher than a year ago, and 7.6 per cent. higher than two years ago.

"In these days of high prices of food, it seems to be overlooked that the farmers of this country are producing enormous surpluses for export to foreign countries. Prices are high in other countries, as well as in this one.

"The value of the agricultural exports of domestic production in the fiscal year 1913 was $1,123,021,469, an amount which has not before been equaled. The re-exports, otherwise called the exports of foreign agricultural products, are estimated at $52,000,000. The so-called balance of trade in agricultural products is in favor of the exports of domestic farm products by $296,000,000.

"During the fiscal year of 1913 over 166,000,000 pounds of beef and its products were exported, but this quantity included only somewhat more than 7,000,000 pounds of fresh beef. The quantity of exports of beef and its products has rapidly declined from 733,000,000 pounds in 1906. The exports of pork and its products in 1913 amounted to 964,000,000 pounds, a quantity that is exceeded by the average for the preceding 23 years and, with three exceptions, by the exports of each one of these years."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Where addresses are omitted in the following, they may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or from the local branch of the bureau, which is in Room 337 of the New York Custom House. In applying for addresses it is necessary to give the number of the item referred to:

12,243. FAST STEAMER.—A report from an American Consul states that a steamship company with direct sailings to the United States recently lost one of its fast passenger steamers. To replace this loss to the service the company is now inviting tenders for the construction of a fast 500-foot vessel.

12,244. PETROLEUM IN BARRELS.—A report from an American Consult states that a European firm of long standing is desirous of receiving offers of petroleum in barrels. The firm states that it could market about 600 barrels annually. The type required is oil of the second distillation, of a density between 800 and 810, and of an inflammability, or flash, of 110 degrees to 115 degrees C. Correspondence may be in English.

12,245. SAWS FOR CUTTING STONES.—An American Consular officer transmits the name of a firm in Canada which desires to obtain from American manufacturers catalogues, price lists, and full information in regard to saws (stone saws) for cutting stones. English may be used in correspondence, and prices quoted free on board appropriate ports or cost, insurance, and freight.

12,246. WHITE KID CLEANERS.—An American Consular officer in India reports that a business house in his district wishes to get into communication with American manufacturers of cleaners of kid gloves and shoes.

12,247. LINOLEUM.—A report from an American consular officer in a foreign country states that many local firm desires to correspond with American manufacturers of linoleum with a view of importing large quantities, provided prices and conditions of sale are satisfactory.

*12,248. GENERAL HARDWARE.—A firm of wholesale and retail dealers in hardware and suppliers of the same to a foreign Government informs an American Consulate that it desires to receive general catalogues on hardware, with price lists and discounts. Included in these catalogues, or stated separately, should be prices and discounts relative to painters', and varnishers'. Another firm of general merchants also wishes to secure the same information. Correspondence should be in English.

HUDSON COMPANIES' NOTES.

Readjustment of Debt Includes Provisions for Payment.

The readjustment of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company's debt and the provisions for paying the $21,157,000 notes of the Hudson Companies have been carried out, so shareholders of the latter company were notified yesterday. The Hudson Companies now has owing a note issue of $1,500,000 and $33,081 accounts payable, with the following assets: Hudson & Manhattan, preferred stock, $2,307,600; Hudson & Manhattan, common stock, $25,171,200; Greeley Square Realty Company 5 per cent. bonds, $2,450,000; Greeley Square Realty Company preferred stock, $1,000,000; Greeley Square Realty Company common, $1,000,000; real estate, cost less mortgage, $127,254; accounts receivable, $26,382; mortgage receivable, $10,000; cash, $498,329.

The companies' 5 per cent. note issue is increased by $500,000, from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. On the other hand, the companies' cash is increased by practically the same amount. This additional cash was procured in this way in order to provide for a payment upon the principal of the underlying mortgages upon the property of the Greeley Square Realty Company. This company owns the property at Thirty-third Street and Broadway under lease to Gimbel Brothers, subject to two underlying mortgages for the principal sum of $6,500,000.

HAWES HAT RECEIVERSHIP.

Trustee of Hawes Estate Complainant—Assets Far Exceed Liabilities.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—George Matthias of Seymour was to-day appointed by Federal Judge Thomas receiver of the E. J. Von Gal Hat Company and of Hawes Von Gal, Incorporated, of Danbury. He filed a bond of $25,000 and was authorized to borrow $25,000 to carry on the business. The assets of the two concerns are given as $532,343 and liabilities $233,555.

The action was taken on complaint of H. Linsley Johnson of Englewood, N. J., trustee of the estate of Isabelle H. Hawes of New York, who sets up a secret agreement in which Edward Von Gal obtained as a mere gratuity a writing that Von Gal was owner of a half interest in the Hawes die. The business was established by Benjamin Hawes in 1902 and a corporation was formed in 1912. A loss is alleged in 1913.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fabrics of Cotton with Silk and Flax Combined Fall of Reduction.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by M. Park Parker, New York, under the tariff act of 1909, on cloth of cotton and silk taxed by Collector Malone 8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 391, as fabrics in chief value of cotton. The importers asserted that silk was chief value and asked to pay 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 390, or 50 per cent. under Paragraph 403. An official analysis disclosed that cotton predominated.

James F. White & Co., lost a similar contention. Union fabrics of cotton and flax, were assessed as manufactures of cotton, at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 332, of the old act. The importers contended that flax was the component of chief value, and asked duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 357. The Government chemist found these fabrics also in principal value of cotton.

In the case of John W. Devoy narrow strips of cloth were assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349, of the old law, as cotton bindings. The importer contended that duty should have been taken at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 358, as manufactures of flax. The board decided after an inspection of the official samples, that the goods had been properly assessed.

A NEW MILLIKEN BROS., INC.

Reorganization of the Staten Island Steel Corporation.

The reorganization of Milliken Brothers, Incorporated, the fabricated steel manufacturing company which failed a few months ago, has been completed, and most of its properties have been assigned to a new organization of the same name incorporated under the laws of Virginia. The new company has an authorized capital of $5,000,000 and will be able to start with working capital amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

William Salomon of William Salomon & Co. will act as President until his successor can be chosen, with Francis Dykes, the Vice President, in charge of operation. George E. Barrett is Secretary and A. A. Cannon Treasurer. The Directors are Jules S. Bache, William Salomon, Edward P. Saunders, William B. Parsons, Thomas Denny, C. McK. Lewis, Fred P. Corning, Cornelius B. Tyler, and Francis Dykes.

Fresh capital was raised partly by assessing bondholders and by selling to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, for about $300,000, a portion of the rolling mill property of the company on Staten Island.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets were strong yesterday. Wheat, after receding early in the day, rose rapidly, and final prices showed net gains, extending from ½c. to 1⅝c a bushel. Corn climbed from ¾c. to 2¼c., the latter in the December option. Oats advanced from ⅜c. to ½c. a bushel. Cotton scored net gains of from 4 to 6 points. Provisions and cotton oil were firm.

WHEAT.

Active covering on the part of belated shorts in the December position turned what promised to be a heavy market into one of considerable firmness, and final quotations were at about the top of the day, December showing gains of 1⅝c, while later months were ½c higher in sympathy. The news of the day was rather more bearish than otherwise, and prices at the start were slightly lower. Offerings were small, and the market gained strength as the day progressed, when values were decidedly firm.

The Liverpool market, which had been closed since last Wednesday, was lower than expected, and prices abroad felt the influence of increasing offerings of new crop wheat from the Argentina. Prices in Buenos Aires were lower.

Receipts at Northwestern points were smaller, and the cash position in the Northwest was firm. There were export sales of about 10 loads of Manitoba wheat reported, but no consuming demand, abroad nor at home and the visible supply in the United States gained 1,104,000 bushels of native wheat, while bonded wheat decreased 974,000 bushels. Primary sales of wheat were 1,360,000 bushels, compared with 13,025,000 last week, and 7,768,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 99c, elevator, domestic, and $1.00¾, free on board; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 99c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	..	96⅝	96⅝
May	97¾	97 1-16	97¾	97 5-16	97¼
July	..	..	93⅞	93⅜	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December ..	80	87⅞	88⅞	87½	86¼
May	90⅝	89¾	90⅝	90¼	91¾
July	87	86½	87	86½	88½

CORN.

December shorts in the Chicago market bid that position up 2¼c, and the other months advanced ⅝ to ¾c. The strength in the market was due largely to technical conditions, and was the result of poor grading on account of the unfavorable weather for curing the new crop. The cash position was generally firm, however, although advices from Chicago said that January was about 5c per bushel under December. World's exports were 8,345,000 bushels, against 5,576,000 last week and 5,033,000 last year.

The local cash market was easy, No. 3 yellow corn being quoted at 70¾c, cost, insurance, and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70¾	68	70¼	68¾	47¼
May	68⅝	67¾	68¾	68	48¾
July	68¼	67¾	68¼	67⅝	49

OATS.

The oats market was slightly lower early on reports of liberal offerings of Canadian oats, but during the day a firmer feeling developed, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and prices closed ⅜c to ½c net higher. The visible supply increased 272,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 458,000 bushels last year.

In the local cash market prices were easy; standard white being quoted at 45@45½c; No. 2, 46@46½c; No. 3, 44½@45¼c; No. 4, 44@45c; ordinary clipped white, 44@46c; fancy clipped white, 45½@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	35½	35	35⅝	35¼	32⅜
May	41	40¼	41	40½	32¾
July	40¼	39¾	40¼	39¾	32¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmly moderately active, but prices were firmer, owing to an advance in the hog markets and in sympathy with corn. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were smaller than estimated, amounting to 35,000; estimated for Tuesday, 26,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	10.65	10.60	10.65	10.57	9.60
May	11.00	10.92	11.00	10.90	9.80
Ribs—					
January	10.70	10.65	10.70	10.62	9.60
May	11.02	10.92	11.02	10.90	9.70
Pork—					
January	..	..	20.25	20.17	17.45
May	20.67	20.52	20.67	20.55	18.02½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active and irregular. The January position was easier, closing at a decline of 6 points, owing to tenders of about 9,000 barrels on January contracts, but the later months were relatively steady, closing 1 to 2 points net higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@6.64	6.60
January	6.63	6.59	6.61@6.63	6.67
February	..	..	6.82@6.86	6.84
March	6.97	6.95	6.95@6.96	6.96
April	..	..	7.05@7.08	7.06
May	7.20	7.17	7.19@7.20	7.17
June	..	..	7.23@7.26	7.21
July	7.30	7.27	7.29@7.30	7.27
August	..	..	7.34@7.38	..

COTTON.

Near month liquidation served to unsettle the cotton market yesterday, and January contracts sold 34 points under March in preparation for the notices expected this morning. At the widening difference between these two months there was a considerable demand for January against sales of Spring positions, but the risk of carrying cotton from the first part of January until it can be tendered on March contracts is naturally increased by the possibility of a change in grade differences at a meeting of the New York Revision Committee early in February. About 35,000 bales of cotton have been added to the local certificated stock since the beginning of December, and at the close of business last Saturday there were about 70,000 bales of cotton available for contract delivery.

The market opened steady at an advance of 8 to 11 points yesterday, and buyers had the encouragement of relatively firm cables, bullish Southern spot advices, and rather more optimistic reports from financial and textile circles. The market soon weakened, however, under January liquidation, and realizing of recent buyers of later months and prices during the early afternoon were about unchanged to 2 points lower. Subsequent fluctuations were more or less irregular, with the close steady net 4 to 6 points higher. Southern spot markets were unchanged to ¼c higher.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 12.60c for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 3,300 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.30	12.17	12.25@12.27	12.19
January	12.31	12.03	12.05@12.07	12.05
February	12.21	12.15	12.14@12.18	12.10
March	12.44	12.34	12.39@12.40	12.34
April	..	..	12.32@12.34	12.29
May	12.40	12.29	12.32@12.33	12.29
June	..	..	12.32@12.34	12.29
July	12.40	12.30	12.33@12.34	12.30
August	12.23	12.12	12.14@12.16	12.10
September	11.82	11.78	11.75@11.82	11.70
October	11.78	11.66	11.68@11.70	11.70

COFFEE.

Active liquidation occurred in the coffee market yesterday, and prices made new low records for the movement, selling at the lowest point since the October rise, and values were less than half a cent per pound above the low point of the season, made in July. Havre closed at a net loss of 2 to 2¼ francs from last Wednesday, while Hamburg was 1½ to 1¾ pfennigs lower. Total sales for the day were 75,000 bags. Conditions in Brazil were probably the primary cause for the weakness in the other markets, as receipts were again liberal, and while Rio remained unchanged Santos spots were 100 reis lower than Friday, and futures opened at a decline of 50 to 75 reis from Saturday. Total receipts at Santos so far this month aggregate 300,000 bags, and to-day freight offers were about 10 points lower, with Rio 7s at 9c and Santos 4s at 11.25.

In the local spot market prices were ½c lower, at 9¼c for Rio No. 7.

The total warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 68,483 bags, against 90,392 last week and 50,557 last year; of the former amount New York had 50,529 bags.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	8.78@8.80	8.89
January	8.74	8.74	8.74@8.76	8.89
February	..	..	8.88@8.90	9.04
March	9.06	9.00	9.03@9.05	9.19
April	..	..	9.17@9.19	9.31
May	9.32	9.23	9.31@9.33	9.44
June	..	..	9.41@9.43	9.54
July	9.53	9.45	9.51@9.53	9.64
August	..	..	9.61@9.62	9.71
September	9.81	9.61	9.76@9.71	9.78
October	9.75	9.75	9.75@9.76	9.83
November	..	..	9.80@9.81	9.89

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,064 packages. Stock coming in slowly, but there seems to be enough stock for all requirements. Feeling steady on creamery; steady on other kinds. Creamery, extras, 36½@37½c; firsts, 28@34c; seconds, 24@27½c; thirds, 22@23c; held, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 26@30c; common to fair, 20@25c; process, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; factory, held, 20@22c; current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; thirds, 18@19c; current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; No. 3, 17½@18½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 698 boxes. Market very firm on all grades of whole milk cheese. Skims unchanged. State, whole milk, held, specials, 17c; average fancy, 16½@16¾c; State, whole milk, firsts, specials, 16¼@16½c; average fancy, 16c; undergrades, 13@15½c; State, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 17c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 16½@16¾c; twins and flats, 16½@16¾c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@13¾c; held, good to choice, 11@12¼c; skims, fresh, good to choice, 10½@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 6@10c; skims, full skims or badly defective, 2@6c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,602 cases. Arrivals rather moderate. Storage eggs continue hardening. Near-by eggs in light supply, and fancy whites are short of requirements; prices showing improvement. Fresh gathered, extras, 38½@39c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 33@33c; checks and poorer, 31@32c; dirties, 28@30c; checks, 25@27c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 31½@32c; firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29@30c; lower grades, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, large, 48@50c; gathered whites, fine to finest, large, 47@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, whites, fair to good, 43@46c; small or otherwise particularly defective, 37@42c; Western, gathered white, 37@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery brown, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36½@38c; fresh, foreign, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 26@32c; held, fresh, 120-dozen cases, poor to fair, 24@28c; refrigerator, 120-dozen cases, poor to good, 23@26½c; limed, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 23½@24½c.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 29d, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1914. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

International Traction Company.

Coupon No. 3 due January 1, 1914, on International Traction Company Collateral Trust 4% Gold Bonds dated November 1, 1912, will be paid in full on and after maturity at the temporary office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.,

GEO. W. WILSON, Treasurer.

Dated December 26, 1913.

The National Butchers & Drovers Bank.

New York, December 18th, 1913.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3%) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1914. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 18th, 1913, to Jan. 2d, 1914.

WM. E. CHASE, Cashier.

JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL COMPANY. First Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupon No. 39, due January 1, 1914, will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, on and after January 2d, 1914.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK

4½ Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$51,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will be sold Wednesday, January 21, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

Bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the amount and price for each $100 bid.

$30,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1914, due January 1, 1964.

$21,000,000.00 for Improvement of Highways, dated September 1, 1913, due September 1, 1963.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds for either of the above improvements, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

These Bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds, etc. will be mailed upon application to

WM. SOHMER, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, December 27, 1913.

DIVIDENDS.

260th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 20th, 1913, to Jan. 2nd, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803

221st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York,

42 WALL STREET.

December 24th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

215TH DIVIDEND

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, December 22, 1913.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 7% out of the earnings of the past six months, and an extra dividend of 1% for the year ending December 31st, 1913, free from tax, payable January 2nd, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer books to remain closed until January 2nd, 1914.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of Wells Fargo & Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1914, at the office of the Company 51 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1913, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will close December 31, 1913, at 5 o'clock P. M. and reopen at the opening of business on January 16, 1914.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, December 23, 1913.

The Battery Park National Bank of New York.

December 18, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3% on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of December 24th, 1913.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 58

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL BANK.

49-51 W. West 33d Street, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held December 11th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 22d, 1913. Transfer books to close December 23d, 1913, and reopen January 2d, 1914.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Vice President and Cashier.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

December 23, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1914.

E. V. GAMBIER, Vice-Prest. and Cashier.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the January, 1914, coupons of the 4% Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co. may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 2d, 1914. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 27, 1913.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY. 60 Broadway.

New York, December 18, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 31st, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 22d, 1913. The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 4, 1913.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 2, 1914, to the registered holders on December 9, 1913. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th inst., and will be reopened December 15, 1913.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, Fifth Avenue & Twenty-third St.

New York, December 24, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31, 1913.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Friday, Jan. 2, 1914.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK of the CITY OF NEW YORK.

154th Dividend.

December 26th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent., (3%,) payable, free of tax, January 2d, 1914.

W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

Office of International Silver Company.

Meriden, Conn., December 22, 1913.

Coupons No. 22 of the Debenture Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of URBAN WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on the 13th day of January, 1914, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, approving the acts of the officers and Directors for the preceding year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CARLE B. GILBERT, Secretary.

Dated December 29th, 1913

Central Trust Company of New York

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six Trustees of said Company of the Class of 1917, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 8th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

December 26th, 1913.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lincoln Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, January 14, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 31st, 1913, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 15th, 1914.

FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of HEERMANCE STORAGE & REFRIGERATING CO. will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 313 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York City, December 26th, 1913.

EDGAR H. WATSON, Secretary.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Attorney, 55 John St., New York.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.

New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Room, No. 253 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

FIDELITY BANK.

New York, December 30th, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the Banking House, southwest corner Madison Avenue and 75th Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at three-thirty o'clock P. M. Polls will remain open from three-thirty to four-thirty o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 3d to 13th, inclusive.

EUGENE W. DUTTON, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Public Bank of New York City.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Public Bank of New York City for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at its Banking House, 89 Delancey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

C. H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 30, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of MOFFAT, YARD & CO. is hereby called for December 31st, 1913, at the office of the company, No. 120 West 32nd St., New York City, 12 o'clock noon. The object of the meeting is to take action in regard to a proposed increase of the capital stock of the company by an issue of preferred stock not to exceed $75,000.

J. H. COIT, V. P.
S. D. PRESTON, Sec.

Dec. 17th, 1913.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the S. W. Bonsall Timber Properties, Ltd., will be held on the 13th day of January, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Company, No. 329 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

S. W. Bonsall Timber Properties, Ltd.
(Signed) JACOB HENRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Automatic Alarm Lock Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the company, at 1,540 Park Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, Jan. 12th, 1914, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be presented at said meeting.

BRUNO PFEIFFER, Secretary.

Dated Dec. 29th, 1913.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

BANK OF EUROPE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of the BANK OF EUROPE will be held at its banking rooms, No. 1,429 First Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK A. SOVAK, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:40|Moon sets..7:51

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:18	9:57	3:05	3:46
Governors Island	9:48	10:30	3:46	4:28
Hell Gate	11:38	12:20	5:26	6:08

Arrived—Monday, Dec. 29.

SS Colon, Cristobal, Dec. 23.
SS Calamares, Port Limon, Dec. 22.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Dec. 24.
SS Nickerie, Demerara, Dec. 17.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Dec. 23.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, Dec. 28.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Dec. 27.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 26.
SS Albingia, Cape Haiti, Dec. 9.
SS Evelyn, Mayaguez, Dec. 25.
SS Delphine, Lisbon, Dec. 24.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, Dec. 27.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, Dec. 18.
SS Lexie, St. Lucia, Dec. 20.
SS Finland, Antwerp, Dec. 20.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 24.
SS Oakfield, Las Palmas, Dec. 15.
SS Uranium, Rotterdam, Dec. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Mountfields	Shields	Dec.	13
Grayson	San Juan	Dec.	2
Barbarossa	Bremen	Dec.	20
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Dec.	20
Canada	Palermo	Dec.	18
Havana	Havana	Dec.	27
Rhein	Bremen	Dec.	18
San Jacinto	Galveston	Dec.	24
El Cid	New Orleans	Dec.	25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec.	27

DUE TO-MORROW.

Etonian	Antwerp	Dec.	18
Zafra	Huelva	Dec.	13
Danube	Kingston	Dec.	28
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Santiago	Dec.	26
Juan	Jamaica	Dec.	26
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec.	28
Lampasas	Mobile	Dec.	28
El Sud	Galveston	Dec.	25

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Southampton	Dec.	24
Uranium	Rotterdam	Dec.	17
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Dec.	23
Kingston	Haiti	Dec.	27
Florizel	Halifax	Dec.	20
Creole	New Orleans	Dec.	27
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec.	29

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	Dec.	27
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Dec.	26
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Dec.	20
Maracas	Trinidad	Dec.	25
Antilla	Tampico	Dec.	24
El Dia	Galveston	Dec.	27
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec.	30

DUE SATURDAY.

Carmania	Liverpool	Dec.	27
Minneapolis	London	Dec.	25
Vasari	Buenos Aires	Dec.	12
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	Dec.	29
Colorado	Galveston	Dec.	27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec.	31

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Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
*Caribbean, Bermuda	———	1:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic, Prince Argentine	———	12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
Industry, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Spiral, Sagua	———	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	———	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

*Mail closes Monday 10:00 P. M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Savoia, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Singapore, Montevideo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ultonia, Naples	———	12:00 M.
*Campania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Laura, Trieste	———	3:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Curityba, Nuevitas	———	12:00 M.
Mecklenburg, Havana	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9:00 P. M. Tuesday.

SA... THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Albingia, Inagua	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pres. Grant, Hamburg	———	10:00 A.M.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand	———	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

George Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	———	10:00 A.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Jelling, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Danube, Jamaica	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Evelyn, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbia, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 29.

SS Francisco, Hull to New York, was 190 miles S. of Cape Race at 9 P. M. 28th.
SS Etonian, Antwerp to New York, was 700 miles E. at noon.
SS Minneapolis, London to New York, 1,332 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 2d, forenoon.
Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Barbarossa, Bremen to New York, signaled 6 P. M.; due 1st, afternoon. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rayo, New Orleans to New York, was 218 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, was 240 miles E. of Progreso at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 40 miles N. of Winter Quarter at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 26 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 130 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 127 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 95 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 30 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at noon.
SS Iroquois, Turks Island to New York, arrived at Puerto Plata at 1 A. M.
SS Grayson, San Juan to New York, was 425 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Commewijna, Barbados to New York, left Barbados at 8 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 50 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 5 miles S. of Charleston at 8 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Enterprise	Dec.	29
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Hongkong Maru	Dec.	29
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Dec.	31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) via Tacoma—Tacoma Maru	Jan.	1
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail from Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi	Jan.	2

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Fishguard, Dec. 29.
SS Russia, at Rotterdam, Dec. 26.
SS Minnewaska, at London, Dec. 29.
SS California, at Glasgow, Dec. 29.
SS Patricia, at Hamburg, Dec. 28.
SS Aros Castle, at Durban, Dec. 24.
SS Dalblair, at Santos, Dec. 24.
SS Woolinda, at Melbourne, Dec. 29.
SS Indradeo, at Gibraltar, Dec. 29.
SS Romney, at Manchester, Dec. 28.
SS Dalmore, at Suez, Dec. 28.
SS Christopher, at Para, Dec. 26.
SS Excelsior, at Rotterdam, Dec. 27.
SS Daldroch, at Rotterdam, Dec. 28.
SS Curaca, at Corral, Dec. 29.
SS Tavian, at Yokohama, Dec. 24.
SS Shokenee, at Calcutta, Dec. 29.
SS Kafue, at Kobe, Dec. 28.
SS Bloemfontein, at Bombay, Dec. 26.

Sailed.

SS Germania, from Marseilles, Dec. 27.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, from Bremen, Dec. 29.
SS Roma, from Angra, Dec. 28.
SS Kura, from Antwerp, Dec. 27.
SS St. Theodore, from Sabang, Dec. 26.
SS Laconia, from Naples, Dec. 26.
SS Bedeburn, from Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 24.
SS Wells City, from Swansea, Dec. 24.
SS Gregory, from Barbados, Dec. 25.
SS Neuenfels, from Chittajong, Dec. 25.
SS Vauban, from Buenos Aires, Dec. 27.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, from Bremen, Dec. 28.
SS Saga, from Liverpool, Dec. 24.

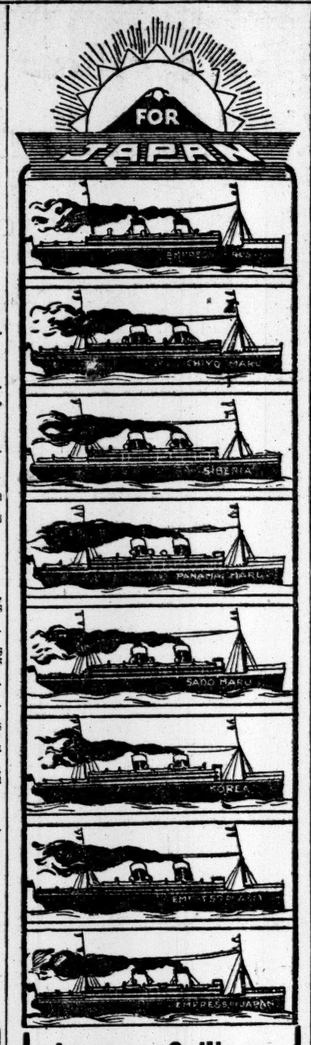
Passed.

SS Riverdale, New York to Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Schoenfels, Calcutta to New York, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M Jan. 1, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 2, SS George Washington, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 5, SS Amerika.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 1, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 30, SS Kroonland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 29, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Heilig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 29, SS America, at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.



January Sailings

1	Emp. of Asia	From Vancouver
2	Hong Kong Maru	" San Francisco
6	Tacoma Maru	" Tacoma
8	Shinyo Maru	" San Francisco
13	Aki Maru	" Seattle
15	Korea	" San Francisco
15	Emp. of Japan	" Vancouver
20	Panama Maru	" San Francisco
22	Siberia	" "
27	Sado Maru	" Seattle
27	Chiyo Maru	" San Francisco
29	Emp. of Russia	" Vancouver

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MAURETANIA, - - Feb. 11
SAILING HOUR, 1 A. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for
LONDON, PARIS BERLIN, VIENNA

*Campania	Dec. 31, 1 a.m	Lusitania	Jan. 23, 1 a. m.
*Carmania	Jan. 10, 10 a.m	*Carmania	Mar. 4, 3 p.m.
*Campania	Jan. 28, 1 a.m.	Mauretania	Mar. 11, 1 A. M.
*Carmania	Feb. 4, 3 p.m.		
*Campania	Feb. 18, 1 a.m.		

*Calls at Queenstown. East and West Bound.

Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.

FULTONIA	Dec 31	*CARPATHIA	Feb 1
†PANONIA	Jan. 15	FULTONIA	Feb. 19

‡Omits Madeira. Gibraltar, carries 2d and 3d classes only. §Omits Genoa and Madeira. *Omits Madeira and Patras. †Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Patras, carries 2d and 3d classes only.

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FRANCONIA	JAN. 3		
Laconia	JAN.	Caronia	JAN. 31 MAR. 17

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ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE.

PHILADELPHIA	Jan. 2	ST. PAUL	Jan. 16
NEW YORK	Jan. 9	ST. LOUIS	Jan. 23

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St. Minneapolis Jan. 10, 9:30 AM | Minnetonka Jan. 31
Minnewaska Jan. 24, 9 AM | Minneapolis Feb. 14

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.

KROONLAND	Dec. 31	LAPLAND	Jan. 21
FINLAND	Jan. 7	VADERLAND	Jan. 28

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R., 19th & 20th Sts.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

MAJESTIC	Dec. 31, noon	*ST. PAUL	Jan. 16
*NEW YORK	Jan. 9, 10am	OCEANIC	Jan. 21
*American Line Steamer Pier 62.			

N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon

CEDRIC	Jan.	CEDRIC	Jan. 29
†ADRIATIC	Jan. 15	†OLYMPIC	Feb. 5

†Cymric carries only ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

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Adriatic JAN. 7 NOON	Celtic JAN. NOON	Laurentic JANUARY 31 Megantic Feb. 11 Mar. 4
Canopic Feb. 21	Jan. 31 Mar. 7	Mar. 14 Apr. 4
	Mar. 14	16 to 28 Days.
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Various tours, including Java, China, Japan and Round the World. Send for folder.
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DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France.)
Departure Every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.

*La Savoie	Dec. 31	*La Provence	Jan. 21
‡France (new)	Jan. 7	*La Savoie	Jan. 28
*La Lorraine	Jan. 14	‡France (new)	Feb. 4

*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
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Caledonia	Jan. 3, noon	*Columbia	Jan. 24, noon
*Cameronia	Jan. 17, noon	California	Jan. 31, noon

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SECOND CABIN, $ 0 and Upward.
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To Libau, $70 & up. 1st Cabin; $50, 2d.

Kursk	Jan. 16, 2 P.M.	Czar	Feb. 7, 2 PM
Russia	Jan. 24, 2 PM	Dwinsk	Feb. 17, 2 PM

A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G.P. Agts., 27 B'way, N.Y.
Pier foot 31st St., South Brooklyn.

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†‡Scharnhorst ..... Jan. 17
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†Koenig Albert ..... Jan. 27
George Washington..... Jan. 31
†Bremen ..... Feb. 12
†Bremen direct. ‡One cabin (II.)
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Prinzess Irene, Thur.... Jan. 8
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*AMERICA	DEC. 30, 11 A. M.		
*Verona	Jan. 17, 11 AM	†Stampalia	Jan. 31, 11 AM
†Ancona	Jan. 21, 11 AM	*America	Feb. 14, 11 AM

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†Rotterdam	Dec. 30	†New Amsterdam	Jan. 20
*Potsdam	Jan. 6	*Noordam	Jan. 27

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NEW JERS

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The southern storm was central Monday night over Southeast Georgia, and apparently moving east northeastward to sea. During the last twenty-four hours it caused general rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee. Another disturbance off the North Pacific Coast is attended by general rains and high winds in the Pacific States, except Southern California.

No important temperature changes have taken place in any part of the country during the last twenty-four hours.

There will be rain Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, and Tuesday and Wednesday in the Pacific States, and snow over the West Plateau and North Rocky Mountain regions. With these exceptions, the weather will be fair throughout the country Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature will be lower Tuesday in the Southeast and higher in New England and New York. Elsewhere temperature changes will be unimportant.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming north and northwest.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday; warmer in central portion. Wednesday, fair; moderate west winds.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; moderate west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate to brisk winds.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; moderate west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	28	25	4 P. M.	42	38
9 A. M.	41	29	6 P. M.	41	34
9 A. M.	31	33	9 P. M.	42	30
12 M.	38	32	11 P. M.	42	29

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.26 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:00—770 Greenwich St.; Wilson estate	Slight
8:30—Front of 108 W. 15 St.; Oscar Lyons	$100
8:35—Riverdale Av., bet. 248 & 249 Sts.; not given	Slight
9:45—3,834 Broadway; Bobe & Co.	Slight
10:25—49 W. 55 St.; Mrs. Kelly	None
10:50—2 E. 9 St.; J. Rohn	$50
10:55—827 Kelly St.; A. M. Orcufison.	Not given
11:00—120 W. 49 St.; Catharine Goodhart.	Slight
11:30—284 Mott St.; not given	$50
P. M.	
12:15—302 E. 43 St.; Mr. Wortheimer.	Slight
1:00—1,462 Wash'ton Av.; Jacob Finkelstein.	Slight
1:35—179 E. Houston St.; Martha Held.	$100
2:00—59 Downing St.; Arthur Costa	$500
2:10—332 E. 144 St.; Andrew Davey.	Slight
2:20—Walton Av. & 146 St.; not given.	Slight
3:20—188 W. 101 St.; not given.	Slight
3:50—82 Charles St.; Mary Roach	Slight
4:15—1,658 Wash'ton Av.; Dora Rosenthal.	Slight
4:45—279 St. Ann's Av.; Fannie Gouerer.	$100
5:20—33 Union Sq.; not given	Slight
5:35—66 Park Av.; Chas. Gould	Slight
6:20—124 Spring St.; Stuyvesant Shirt Co.	$500
7:35—1,015 Kelly St.; Jas. Tappon	Slight
7:45—177 South St.; Vitor Cantagano.	$10,000
7:45—608 West 135th St.; Mrs. M. Merlon.	Slight
8:25—529 West 135th St.; Wight & Sommers	Slight
8:35—311 4th Av.; Evans & Duscher.	$1,000
8:45—251 Allen St.; Weinstein & Co. and Adolph Silverstein	$1,800
9:10—124 Greenwich St.; A. Suckodousky.	Slight
9:15—216 E. 46th St.; A. Gelbel.	Not given
9:30—160 Pearl St.; Millard & Hanson.	$5,000
9:35—263 W. 36th St.; Orange Mfg. Co.	$10,000
10:10—410 E. 84th St.; J. Pown	Slight
10:25—1,978 2d Av.; J. Greenstein	Slight
10:40—48 Canal St.; H. Hofsteder	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Maj. J. P. Ryan, 6 Cav., and Capt. W. H. Goodale, retired, to Fort Reed Hoop, Ore., for examination. Capt. J. G. Langdon, 4 Field Art, to join his reg. Maj. W. J. Hawkins, Ord. Dep., on Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, vice Lt Col. J. E. Hoffer. 2d Lt. D. C. Gardiner, C. A. C., 47 Co. to unassigned. Maj. A. S. Wilson, Med. Corps, return to Ft. Ethan Allen, Va., after completed dty. at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leaves: 2d Lt. T. J. J. Christian, 7 Cav., 1 mo.; 2d Lt. F. W. Coe, C. A. C., 1 mo.; 1st Lt. J. V. Kuznik, 4 Cav., transf. to 7 Cav., 1 mo.; Capt. G. Cushman, 11 Cav. 3 mos.

Navy Orders.

Lt. J. H. Towers, Jr. Lts. R. C. Saufley, V. D. Herbster, P. N. L. Bellinger, J. M. Murray, Ensigns G. De C. Chevalier, M. L. Stoiz, W. D. Lamont, N. Acad. to Cumberland; Jr. Lt. W. N. Pickering, from Ga., and Ens. G. Hullings, Utah, to ship, Norfolk, connection crew of Texas and on that vessel when in commission; Jr. Lt. E. G. Allen to Bur. of Nav., Washington, D. C.; Surg. C. N. Piske, Utah, wait orders; Surg. J. M. Brister, the S. Carolina, to Utah; Surg. A. Stuart, the Vt., to S. Carolina; P. A. Surg. W. L. Mann, Dallas, to train. sta., S. Francisco; P. A. Dental Surg. J. D. Hallock, receiship, Mare Island, to N. Y. Mare Island; Ass't Surg. J. B. Bostwick, M. R. C., train. sta., S. Francisco, to rct. sta., Dallas; P. M. Clerk J. M. Reed, appt. recruiting; P. M. Clerk S. Colbourne, appt. to the N. Y.; P. M. Clerk W. A. Thomas, appt. to N. Y. as clerk to gen. storekeeper.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Ozark at Norfolk, Chester at Vera Cruz, Nanshan at San Diego, Glacier at Manatlan, Cincinnati at Cebu, P. I., and Galveston at Cebu, P. I.

Sailed: Brutus, Norfolk for Portsmouth, N. H., and S. Dak., Tuburon, Cal., for Bremerton.

Yorktown to leave San Diego abt. Jan. 2 for W. Coast of Mex., to relieve Annapolis; latter will go to San Diego.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for Chief Engineer, Grade E, Park Department, Queens, will be closed on Jan 10. There is one vacancy, at $4,000 a year. Competitors must not be less than 25 or more than 50 years of age on Jan. 10.

Receipt of applications for statistician, Grade E, Education Department, will be closed on Jan. 9. The minimum age is 21 years. There is one vacancy, at $4,000 a year.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for topographic draughtsman and copyist topographic draughtsman, for both men and women, on Jan. 7 and 8, to fill vacancies as they may occur. Competitors for topographic draughtsman will be examined in drawing, lettering, and mathematics. Competitors for copyist topographic draughtsman will be examined in drawing and lettering. Age limit, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARRY, ELLSWORTH M., (died Nov. 29;) left not less than $5,000 each of realty and personalty; $1,000 each to Samuel F. Barry, his brother, and Harrietta L. Mohem, his sister; $500 each to Mary Graeber, his sister, and Charles R. Spence, and $2,000 to William E. Gilhooley.

COHN, LEONARD, (died Nov. 26;) left less than $500 personalty to Mary Cohn, his wife.

KUSCHE, WILLIAM, (died Dec. 14;) left more than $10,000 realty and $5,000 personalty; $3,000 to Mary Graeber; residuary in equal shares to Julius and William Kusche, his sons, Alma Hills, his daughter, and Rudolph Haas, his grandson.

NORTH, ELLA L., (died Dec. 20;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $500 each to Alice Vanderpoel, her sister, and William H. North, her brother; $2,000 to Harry C. Hallenbeck, a friend; $100 each to Maud Nesbit, Isabel Vanderpoel, and Sadie Hallenbeck, her nieces; specific bequests to Laura Moore, Ida Adams, and Carrie Haviland, her sisters, and Harry Hallenbeck; residuary to be divided among A. L. North, Laura Moore, Ida Adams, and Carrie Haviland.

RAYNOR, SARAH E., (died Dec. 17;) left $1,000 personalty to Annie Raynor Wells, her daughter.

WELLER, CATHERINE E., (died Dec. 18;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty to George E. Weller, her husband.

WALSH, ROBERT B., (died Nov. 21;) left $120,000 realty and $15,000 personalty; $54,680 each to Mary Frances Walsh Hening and Anna Cecilia Walsh, his daughters; $16,680 each to James Barrett Walsh, his son, and Helene Walsh Berry, his daughter, $7,680 each to Hannah Margaret and Lillian Agnes Walsh, his daughters, and Robert J. Walsh, his son; $5,000 to Albert Barrett Berry, his grandson.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BEHRENS, HERMAN, (died Aug. 9, 1912;) net estate, $134; contract for purchase of three lots in Hempstead, N. Y., $1,800; deductions, $1,666.

BILLINGS, FREDERICK, (died May 5, 1913;) net estate in New York, $446,768.75; equity in the Hotel Royalton, 47 West Forty-third Street and 44 West Forty-fourth Street, $447,768.75; personal estate outside of New York, $145,000; left $10,000 in trust to the Parmly Billings Memorial Library in Billings, Mon.; $5,000 to the University of Vermont in Burlington, Vt.; $500 to the Congregational Church of Woodstock, Vt.; $1,000 to the Home for Destitute Children at Burlington, Vt.; $500 to the Kurn Hattin Homes at Westminster, Vt.; $1,000 each to the F. M. C. A. of Windsor County, Vt., and the West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York City; $500 to the International Y. M. C. A. Training College of Springfield, Mass.; residue to relatives and friends.

FLYNN, PATRICK, (died Jan. 23, 1912;) net estate, $67,808.68; premises 318 West Thirty-seventh Street, $20,000; bank accounts, $20,745.09; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $36,220.53; jewelry, $475.

GREGORY, WILLIAM F., (died Oct. 27, 1904;) net estate in New York, $17,525.92; 100 shares Fisher Building Railroad Company stock, $3,494.87; 100 shares American Telegraph and Telephone, $14,400.

CHAPPERT, THERESA, (died May 3, 1913;) net estate, $386,606.28; premises 503 East Eighty-eighth Street, $14,000; premises 1,076 Avenue A, $11,000; premises 1,078 Avenue A, $11,000; premises 518 East Eighty-ninth Street, $7,500; premises 522 East Eighty-ninth Street, $7,000; premises 524 East Eighty-ninth Street, $6,500; vacant land in White Plains, $32,000; total realty less taxes, $88,106.77; bank accounts, $7,173.90; personal effects, $988; claim, $1,000; bonds and mortgages, with accrued interest, $180,948.14; stocks and bonds, $119,724; stock as follows: 7 shares German Exchange Bank of New York City; bonds as follows: $52,000 Reading Railroad, $61,000 Western Union Telegraph Company, $10,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Incorporated today: United Timber Corp., timber, const. of ships, gen. farming; $2,500,000. J. D. Carberry, J. H. and J. B. Ford, 1,790 B'way.

Rudolph Guenther, Inc., advertising; $100,000. Rudolph Guenther, V. J. Devasco, A. C. Bray, 115 B'way.

W. F. Etherington & Co., advertising, pub. selling agt.; $100,000. G. G. Bell, W. F. and S. G. Etherington, 156 5 Av.

F. S. Converse Co., Lestershire fuel handling mach.; $75,000. B. A. Reynolds, M. F. and F. S. Converse, Binghamton.

Lockport Natural Gas Co., Lockport; $50,000. Chas. Hickey, M. Whitbeck, Louise Huston, Lockport.

Myers Supply Co., const.; $40,000. C. A. Arthur, Jr., and Harry Myers, 457 W. 44 St.

Martin Hermann Co. of N. Y., lumber sheathing paper, realty; $40,000. F. H. Starck, Martin and G. M. Hermann, California.

Raybourne Co., mail order; $20,000. R. W. Porter, Wilmuth Blackburn, Ralph Nelison, 12 B'way.

Kodack Theatre; $10,000. Manfred Barber, G. E. Pitzer, E. V. Eltonhead, 1,480 B'way.

Interborough Theatrical Co.; $20,000. Chas. Steiner, Helman Weisner, Jacob Schwartz, 11 E. 47 St.

Pink Art Mfg. Co.; $10,000. H. C. Siemers, Herman Meyer, Aug. Pink, 267 Prospect St., L. City.

Schwarzkopf & Salmore, human hair; $10,000. H. Goldey, Walter Rosenthal, Isidor Tow, 73 Nassau St.

Electrical Inspect. and Audit Corp; $10,000. E. D. Dolard, Richard Bennett, Jr., W. K. Dupre, Jr., 14 Wall St.

E. B. Van Atta & Co., machinery; $20,000. J. E. Garbrant, M. B. Cohn, E. Van Atta, 230 Church St.

Stransky Mfg. Co., aluminum, silver, nickel; $10,000. W. H. Well, Maurice Stransky, Jacob Strand, 314 W. 83 St.

Saturlus & Co., theatrical; $30,000. M. P. Krebs, G. B. Sutorius, C. S. Bennett, 1 W. 34 St.

Zeitlin, Rossen & Co., jewelry; $10,000. Morris Zeitlin, Jas. and Charlotte Rossen, 474 W. 158th St.

T. L. Lutkins, Inc., hides, leather; $25,000. M. F. and T. L. Lutkins, C. F. Brown, 40 Spruce St.

Meurer Steel Barrel Co., Port Jefferson; $350,000. Andrew and Jacob Meurer, W. W. Share, 99 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Sherry & Co., Troy, teas, coffees, spices; $100,000. John H. Lundy, C. W. Ward, N. B. Sherry, 2,015 15th St., Troy.

Chenango Amusement Co., Binghamton; $10,000. Fannie and Aaron Newman, Jos. Levy, 52 Lancaster Av., Buffalo.

Cream Dove Mfg. Co., Binghamton, peanut products; $50,000. Clarence J. and Chas. Cook, W. T. Goetchens, 268 Conklin Av., Binghamton.

Foreign corporations authorized: J. H. Winchester & Co., Portland, Me., steamships, &c.; $100,000. Rep., J. B. Small, 2 Beaver St. Foster Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del.; $100,000. Rep., F. C. Dallin, 273 42d St., B'klyn; Mulconroy Co., Camden, N. J., R. R., mine, mill supplies; $200,000. Rep., R. L. Reed, 150 Chambers St.; Reliance Gas Mantle Co., Del.; $100,000. Rep., H. B. Miller, 320 Pearl St.

Capital increases: Gilbert Knitting Co., Little Falls, $200,000 to $800,000; Davis & Geck, Brooklyn, $5,000 to $15,000; Gasoline Eng. Equipment Co., N. Y., $10,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Levine & Stoopack, American Art Annual, International Fine Arts, Atlas Rain Co., American Practitioner Co., Houseman Coffee Co., Karpat Drug Corp, all of New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 29.—Charter filed: Internation Callophone Corp., N. Y., $1,000,000, mfg. and sell message sending machines, elec. eng. instruments. C. D. Taylor, N. L. Shafer, N. Y.; M. W. Giseham, S. Francisco; H. L. Hill, Cal.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—La Chicotte v. O'Keefe. 2—Matter of Ruff (Lesser.) 3—Oehler v. Thomas Motor Co. 4—Matter of King. Matter of same. 6—Hart v. Equitable Life Assurance Soc. 7—Hierney v. Leavitt. 8—Faist v. Dean. 9—Porter v. Dobbs. 10—Matter of Pfizer (Am. Woolen Co v. Pfizer.) 11—Colombet v. Tourraine Co. 12—Robt Gordon & Son v. Finney. 13—Frankel v. Samuels. 14—Peerless Tailoring Co v. same. 15—Feldman v. Denemark. 16—Wells v. Buckham. 17—Kline v. Jr. Order & West Ry. 18—Sabine v. Gwynne. 19—Fuchs v. Freydberg. 20—Zipkin v. Zipkin. 21—Keegan v. Marconi Wireless Tel Co. 22—Mackey & Smith v. Smolka. 23—Marx v. Dianocia Realty Corp. 24—Figaro v. Figaro. 25—Matter of Wolff (7th Av. Waist and Dress Co.) 26—Matter of Brown (Guilard.) 27—Fuchs v. Freydberg. 28—Heinze v. Northern Bank. 29—Neukirch v. McHugh. 30—Matter of Brown (Haas.) 31—Campbell v. City of N. Y. 32—Kirscher v. same. 33—Escovar v. United Fruit Co. 34—Doubleday, Page & Co. v. Simpson Crawford Co. 35—Lenox Const Co v. N Y Tel Co. 36—Wood v. Cohen. 37—Hirling v. Frishman. 38—Gallagher v. Ancient Order of Hibernians. 39—Same v. same. 40—Fahrenbach v. Goldner. 41—Harris v. Brownell. 42—Stevens v. Tainter. 43—Matter of Steele (Jamaica Estates.) 44—Matter of Solomon. 45—Du Bois v. Du Bois. 46—Brown v. Kaye. 47—Same v. same. 48—Maroney v. V J Heddon & Son Co. 49—Bronner v. N Y. N H & H R R. 50—Colligan v. F W Woolworth Co. 51—General Synod of Reformed Church v. Met Securities Co. 52—Union Tra Produttori Barletta v. Lanrora. 53—Astor Mtg Co v. Tenney. 54—Schwartzman v. Jetter. 55—Sommer v. Crane. 56—Steel v. Isman. 57—Brenner v. Kohlweiler. 58—Heinze v. Allison. 59—Same v. same. 60—Schrenck v. Savay Glass Co. 61—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 62—Holstein v. Portorf. 63—Baron v. Baron. 64—Keegan v. Marconi Wireless Tel Co. 65—Matter of Bliznuk (Lewittes.) 66—Ezgur v. Rabiner. 67—Illg v. Cent R R of N J. 68—Brown v. McLaughlin. 69—Met Trust Co. v. Truax. 70—Elliott v. Elliott. 71—Wulff v. Rosevill Trust Co of Newark, N J. 72—Wood v. Goerlitz. 73—Matter of Marcus (Linch.) 74—Gilon v. Gilen. 75—Berger Bros Tea Co v. Schnitzspahn. 76—Plia v. Cnt Park & E R R R. 77—Lambert v. Percival. 78—Kerr v. N Y Transp Co. 79—Cheney v. same. 80—Rose v. same. 81—Lightstone v. N Y Elec Vehicle Transp Co. 82—Nat Fireproofing Co v. Tower Bros Stationery Co. 83—Jacob v. Sternberg. 84—Martin v. Hefferton Bros. 85—Schwartzkopf v. Yellow Taxicabo Co. 86—Hinrath v. same. 87—Middleton v. 5th Av Coach Co. 88—Russ v. City of N Y. 89—Matter of Northcote. 90—United Drug Co v. Loeb. 91—People ex rel v. Gleason & Waldo. 92—City of N Y v. Levinson. 93—People ex rel. Hasse v. Waldo. 94—De Witt v. Sweigard. 95—Hugh v. Hugh. 96—McAllister v. McAllister. 97—Friedman v. Borchardt. 98—Osder v. City of N Y. 99—A E Norton Co v. 114 East 23d St Co. 100—Same v. 101 East 23d St Co. 101—Matter of Best Laundry. 102—Terpezone Co v. Knox Terpezone Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. 395—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 4669—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R Co. 1272—Peppas v. N Y Rty. 1872—Cassel v. City of N Y. 4855½ D'Andrea v. Culligan. 971—McManus v. 5th Av Coach Co. 901—Miller v. Greenberg. 1342—Ingless v. Clark. 1404—Rosenbaum v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 1753—Cohen v. Fitzgerald Const Co. 1275—Green v. N Y. Ll Traction Co. 1683—Augustine v. Schafer. Clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Will of Jacob Lichowitz, Caroline G Ewen, James Galligan, Rosario Cristalo, Reuben H Weaver, Elizabeth Cullen, Richard Cullen, John H Kehoe, Alfred L Crawford, Maud Mason, &c., Kaplon Infants, Alice Latham, David H Wilson, Katherine McGarry, Augusta Hyatt, Jacob Mayer, Joseph Fleischer, Henry A Schroeder, Gaetano Dimotta, William Frisch, John Grant, Raphael H. Wolff, Isaac Bernstein, Max Tausend, Charles Hanson, Bertha James, Robert McGarity, William P King, Peter Masterson, Harry Herman, Jacob Mandel, Eduard Leissner, Henry Jacobs, Anna Moore, Jake Kreiman, &c, Mary Cully, John M Smart, Kate Horgan, Dorothy Reissmann, Max Bowsky, Elizabeth J Duffell, Henry Parfitt, Owen Gallagher, Alice M Connolly, William G Walter, Matilda Cecil, Catherine F Callan, Sarah B Vanneck, Saly Raunheim, William J Quencer, Samuel Benedict, Michael Regan, Frederick A Kursheedt, Terence J. Larkin, Caroline Weiffenbach, Mary Midderi, Hannah M Hynes, Theodore Schneider, Lewis Radford, Mary Tallman, Sarah Fishler, &c, Jeremiah C Donovan, O'Connor Infants, Mary A Whittle, John E. Alexandre, John T Atterbury, Eliza Klauber, Lena Glaser, &c, William Hurry, Ella McLellog, Leopold Hamann, Oscar F Livingston, Anton Sushko, Stephen D Suszynski, Annie McSweeney, Auguste Schreiber, Lorenzo Martin, Rosine Bechler, Henry C Behrens, Fritz Lauenberg, Minnie A. O'Shea, Stephen Walsh, Augustus Van Cortlandt, A Hamilton Higgins, William J Johnston, James S McVity, Elizabeth C Willis, John A Zeeman, Thomas O'Rorke, Anna Bleiman, Edward Reynolds, Walter Hallahan, Adam Heppenheimer, Eliza Muldoon, Charles Drake, John McLaren, George G Sickles, Mary Ready, Meier Fried, Henrietta M Rottmann, Albert D Smith, Hannah Rice, Edward H Duryea, Anne O'Donnell, Samuel Prince, Edwin Hawley, Abraham Conn, Adolph Lindole, Josephine McMillan, Margaret T Murphy, Patrick McManus. Wills for probate: Emma Wallach, Catherine Turley, Michael Healy, James Martin, Joseph Helm, Mary A McCarthy, Caroline Hersch, Cathebe Durand, Joseph Rosenhaupt, Philip Bloch, Mary E Wickes, Mary Coyle, Emanuel Mansbach, Mary P Kingsford.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Engelheim v. Illinois Surety Co.—Samson Lachman.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Kelly v. Nally —George C Austin. Lockwood v. Mell—John H Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Cabot, Jr, v. Mark (2)—Joseph R Truesdale. Columbia Knickerbocker Trust v. Same—Joseph H Williams. Lincoln Trust Co v. Meyer—Jay Noble-Emley. N Y Trust Co v. Meyer—Joseph T Ryan. Silgeler v. Teven et al—John Hall Jones. Wechsler v. Same—James S McDonough. Purdy v. Meyer—Melvin G Palliser.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Wm T Bloodgett v. Frank H Norcross—Ely Rosenberg. Herbert Gerraond v. Tuatt Hatch Co—Wm G Fisch. Martin D Fink v. Fleischman Realty Co—Manton M Wyvell. Edward H Bailey v. same—Manton M. Wyvell. J Frederic Kerschan v. M Silman Realty Co—Collin H Woodward. Same v. Key-Lyn Realty Co—Colin H Woodward.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. George W Dibble v. Nathan Tuckman—Charles F Walters. Cornelia Ward Hall v. Thomas Doyle et al—Edward T Grimes.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Litigated motions—Benedict, J. 1—Matson v. Wente et al. 2—Barrow v. Barrow. 3—Shepeard v. Edison Electric Ill Co. 4—Matter of East 7th St. 5—Akerman, admr, &c, v. Huntington Railroad Co. 6—McMahon v. Long Island Railroad Co. 7—Ryan, an infant, v. same. 8—Ryan v. same. 9—Gallivan v. Gallivan. 10—Matter of New York Municipal Railway Co, &c, (Schaffe.) 11—Kramer et al v. International Typesetting Co. 12—Conran v. Draper. 13—Scott v. Scott. 14—Matter of Hall. 15—Singer v. Shames et al. 16—Sheldon v. Hume et al. 17—Matter of Myrtle Av Sewer. 18—Matter of Myrtle Av Sewer. 19—Matter of Model Home Building Co, (Taylor.) 20—Pellgreini v. Ostrander. 21—Woods v. Montonya. 22—Golub v. Schreiber. 23—Frymphal and another v. Feldmark et al. 24—Taylor v. Nelson. 25—Matter of Butcher, (Heiser.) 26, 27—Heiser v. Heiser. 28—Matter of Wyckoff Av, (Oehler.) 29—O'Rourke v. Jury Waste Co—Caddell. 30—Matter of Boerum St. 31—Matter of Barbey St. 32—Pilato v. Smith Sons Co. 33—Matter of Church Av, (Jughaus.) 34—White v. Rosenfeld et al. 35—Sussman v. Wellbrock. 36—Hawes v. Hawes. 37—Thompson v. Thompson. 38—Schroeder v. Schroeder. 39, 40—McManus v. Gilsey. 41—Wills and another v. Hatroff. 42—Donavan, admr, v. Fargo, &c. 43—Thompson v. Clinton Garage. 44—Blezinski v. Atlantic H Ice Co. 45—Reinhart v. Realty Redemption Co. 46—Masterfield v. Erasmus St. 47—Matter of West St. 48—Matter of Flatbush Av. 49—Matter of McDonough St et al. 50—Taylor, &c, v. Nelson. 51—Finn, &c, v. Finch. 52—Wine v. Berson and another. 53—Hulser v. Hulser. 54—Spindler v. Luithlin. 55—Matter of William J Anderson, &c. 56—Weissinger v. Tunha. 57—Pepsius v. Pepsius. 58 v. Lindsey v. Lindsey. 59—Berger v. Zibulloff et al. 60—Bessemer Limestone Co v. Bonnacci et al.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Jenks, P.J., Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ. Motion calendar. Elsa Wittgren v. Wells Brothers Co of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Fitzsimons, S. Wills of Margaret Dillon and Henry Mettag. Administration of Frederick Widman. Accounting in the estates of Anna M Granon, Moses Grown, David H Brown, Hannah Clark, Scanio Femenil, Samuel Lippman, Henry Welbrock, Fred Hauck, William Maxwell, Joseph M. Reush, and Charles Bacigalupo. Estates of William Knott, James G Bell, Henrietta Cross, and Samuel Candelon.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Humphrey, J. Trial of equity causes. Kearney v. Brennan.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Third Avenue Property Purchased by an Investor—Former Fifth Avenue Home of J. B. Duke Leased for $30,000 a Year—New Yorkers Buy Westchester and Connecticut Farms.

Bronx and suburban property was an important factor in yesterday's realty market, which was more productive of rumors than sales.

A Broadway deal in the thirties is reported pending, and there was a rumor in circulation that the Warren Investing Company had sold to an investor the two five-story apartment houses 108 and 110 West Eighty-ninth Street, occupying a plot 50 by 100 feet.

In the Bronx the vacant plot, 80 by 100 feet, on the west side of Third Avenue, 100 feet south of 180th Street, was purchased by Peter J. McCoy.

The buyer recently purchased the southwest corner of 180th Street and Third Avenue.

Banker Rents Fifth Avenue House.

An upper Fifth Avenue residential lease of more than ordinary importance has been made by Pease & Elliman, who have rented to Moses Taylor of the banking firm of Kean, Taylor & Co., the former home of James B. Duke, at 1,009 Fifth Avenue, on the southeast corner of Eighty-second Street. The house is a six-story dwelling, on a plot 27.2 by 100 feet. The lease represents about $30,000 a year. Mr. Duke recently completed his new house on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, on the site of the old Cook mansion.

Buys Rockdale Farm at Brewster.

One of the best-known farms in the Brewster section of Westchester County has just been purchased by Daniel B. Freedman. The property is the large country estate known as Rockdale Farm, containing about 400 acres. It was formerly owned by Edward Hatch, Jr., of the Lord & Taylor firm, and was highly improved by him.

A large part of the farm is in a splendid state of cultivation, and in addition to a commodious residence, there are in all about twenty buildings, including lodges, stables, mill, farmers' houses and workshops. It is near the country estates of H. H. Vreeland, Frederick G. Hobbs and James Finch.

On the property is a private lake. In acquiring the property Mr. Freedman also acquires one of the few streams producing water power now remaining in private ownership in the Croton watershed.

The stream, which runs through the farm and upon which the grist mill is located, is the only outlet of Peach Lake, from which the water flows directly into the East Branch Reservoir.

The farm was purchased a few years ago by the architect, Henry Ives Cobb, and he traded it a short time ago for a Riverside Drive dwelling. The sale was made for a syndicate known as the Rockdale Farm Company.

Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the deal, which represents about $100,000.

Tenement Property Sales.

Sarah C. Taylor sold to Einis & Sinnot 166 West Eighty-third Street a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 109.3.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company represented the seller.

Grossman & Phillips sold to David and Harry Lippmann, to Morris Spodk 20 and 22 Ridge Street, a six-story tenement on plot 40.6 by 100, between Delancey and Rivington Streets.

Spivack & Greenfield have sold to an investor 117 Lewis Stret, an eight-story loft building, on lot 25 by 100, between Stanton and Houston Streets. The purchaser gave in part payment his country residence at Cranford, N. J.

Bronx Borough.

A builder has purchased from G. Granado a plot 50 by 100 feet on Fox Street, 200 feet north of Westchester Avenue. The plot will be improved with flat houses. M. Rines negotiated the sale.

The three three-family houses 180, 182, and 184 East 206th Street have been sold by Max Cohen to an investor.

Brooklyn.

N. Rubenstein has sold 213 and 215 Buffalo Avenue, two three-story brick houses, 25 by 100 each, for the Williamsburg Savings Bank to Daniel Sand. The same broker sold one of the houses to John Meffert of 137 Rutledge Street.

The southwest corner of Newkirk Avenue and East Twenty-first Street has been sold by Annie Lurie to a builder for immediate improvement with a high-grade apartment house.

Long Island City Sales.

A plot of six lots, 150 by 100, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 100 feet north of Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City, has been sold by Judson A. Harrington to a Mr. Portellow, who will improve the property with four-story flats.

The site is within a short distance of the Grand Avenue station of the Second Avenue elevated line now under construction.

The same broker, in conjunction with A. J. Gretschel, has also sold three lots, 75 by 87, on the east side of the Boulevard, 200 feet north of Paynter Avenue, for Mrs. Anna M. Stewart to invest for, and also for Mrs. Stewart three lots, 75 by 85, on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 525 feet south of Freeman Avenue.

Long Island.

Mary E. Leahy has sold to Emily M. Palmer fourteen lots with a frontage of 307 feet on the south side of Liberty Avenue, west of Ocean Avenue, at Ozone Park.

Louis Martin of Manhattan has purchased four lots with a frontage of 100 feet on the south side of Arverne Boulevard at Rockaway Beach.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Rosedale to T. Culhane and P. Cox each a plot, 40 by 100, on Stratford Road. The same company sold at Floral Park to J. Reilly a plot, 40 by 100, on Rose Street; to C. Reinke a plot, 60 by 100, on Poplar Street and Tulip Avenue.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for George A. Stevens his residence on Prospect Street, Ridgewood, to Oliver B. Surpless.

The estate of Mary E. Sesson has sold to the Factory Sites Corporation, controlled by George B. Gifford of the Standard Oil Company, Pierre P. Garven, Charles W. A. Hahn, George B. Hennessy, and Arthur S. Creighton, nineteen acres in Jersey City, located in the east side of Garfield Avenue, from the Morris Canal, north, to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, extending easterly to Princeton Avenue. It is the intention of the buyers to subdivide the tract into factory sites.

New Yorkers Buying Farms.

The Batson Farm Agency has recently sold the following Connecticut farms to New Yorkers: At Newton, twenty-seven acres to E. S. Halsey, at Wesport, eighteen acres to C. E. Ashland, and at Winsted, fifty-five acres to A. Wingeback of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay Subleases Smith Residence.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay has subleased the St. John Smith residence at 129 East Seventieth Street to Robert C. Hill of the Madeira Hill Coal Company. Mrs. Mackay recently leased the house furnished from the owner, Mrs. Doughlas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction.

$13 a Square Foot for Times Square Store.

Nelson & Lee have leased for the Mitchel Marks Realty Company and Pease & Elliman a Broadway store in the new building now being erected on the site of the old Brewster factory and warehouse.

The lessee is Maurice Mendel, now located at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street.

The lease is for a period of ten years, at a price of about $13 per square foot. This is the first lease made in this new building.

One Manhattan Building Plan.

The only building plan filed yesterday in Manhattan was for a three-story garage on the north side of Thirty-eighth Street, 225 feet east of First Avenue, to cover a plot 25 by 98.9. It is being built by H. P. Okelly of 660 First Avenue, and the architects are John P. Smith Sons. The cost is placed at $9,000. No plans for new structures were filed in the Bronx.

Commercial Leases.

The Fishfield Furniture Company, located for many years at 45 West Fourteenth Street, has leased from James J. Coogan the building formerly occupied by John H. Little & Co. at 225 and 227 Sixth Avenue, corner of Fifteenth Street, for their new quarters. The lease has been taken for nine years. Morris E. Stern negotiated the lease.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for the Times Square Improvement Company one of the stores in the building being erected on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, 1,378 Broadway, to Aaron I. Binsky for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $85,000, and has also leased the store at 741 Sixth Avenue to the Knickerbocker Novelty Company for Walter J. Salomon.

A. W. Jackson has leased for the Walwood Company the store and basement 549 Eighth Avenue to the Electric Photo Company; also store at 234 West Forty-eighth Street for M. Donegan to L. J. Moore.

Pease & Elliman leased to a client for Edward D. Harris, as receiver, the large corner store and basement in the Stewart Building, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Chambers Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

Real Estate
50 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

Plumber would do plumbing and act as agent for estate or individuals. Y 213 Times.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

WATERFRONT ESTATE.
160 acres, three hours out; must sacrifice for cash. L 11 Times Downtown.

Real Estate—Out of City.

ALFALFA.—THE ROYAL LEGUME is increasing $20 an acre land in the Southeast to $50 and $100 values; four to six tons per acre, selling at $15 to $20 a ton, net growers $50 to $75 an acre annually; send for free alfalfa booklet. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agt., Southern Ry., Room 219 Washington, D. C.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

Premises 2,714 Bedford Av., 14 rooms, 2 baths, $75 monthly; formerly $125 monthly. Firmin, 406 World Bldg., Manhattan.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
50 cents a line.

Loft, 5,600 square feet, 137 East 25th St.; steam heated. Bracket Realty Co. Telephone 9113 Madison Square.

Broadway, 1,544, (46th St.)—Second-story store, entire floor, $75 to $150; offices and studios, $12 up.

Desk room including light, heat, and mail, $6 month. Ohlman, 77 Nassau St.

9th 69 West.—Elegant large store, suitable for any business, near Subway.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED TO RENT FROM FEB. 1, 1914, Broadway vicinity Liberty St., office for agent of railroads; 12 to 15 feet front on Broadway, 40 to 50 feet deep. Address V 119 Times.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
50 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Three-room suite, southern exposure; monthly or yearly basis; superior hotel service; home cooking; also single rooms or suite, with private baths. Hotel Royal, 535 West 112th St. Phone 694—Morningside. Special attention given to transient guests.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Fully furnished 6-room apartment; sunny; piano; $110 for Winter; less if taken longer. V 18 Times.

Six rooms, two baths, servant optional; Broadway, 115th St. Benjamin. Morningside 8704.

66th Subway.—Light, high-class 5-room furnished elevator apartment. Riverside 6180. Kirk.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FROM JANUARY 1 AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., an Apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath; beautifully furnished; at liberal reduction.

92d St., near Park Av.—Top floor of private house, three or four beautiful rooms, bath; all improvements; one or two refined adults. Write to 74 East 92d St.

45th, 19 East.
Three rooms bath facing south; conveniences; well furnished; $65.

Georgia.

Savannah, Ga.—For Rent—Thoroughly furnished apartment, January, February, and March; seven rooms and bath; choice location; large rooms and furnace. Address 217 Charlton St. East.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
50 cents a line.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $33.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
Two rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

SUBLET AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
Must rent at once my beautiful 7-room corner apartments on Riverside Drive, convenient to 137th St. Subway; ready for immediate occupancy; rent $75, but circumstances compel me to accept any reasonable offer to a responsible party; write for appointment. "Unusual," 125 Times Downtown.

East Side.

For Rent.—Attractive apartments; 2 rooms and bath and 1 room and bath; 1 minute from elevated and Subway; fireproof, with service. 52 Irving Place, cor. 17th St.

Storage.
50 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.
Moving, packing and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Tel. 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Business Opportunities
50 cents a line.

BEST PAYING NEW MIDWAY SHOW BUSINESS IN THE WORLD TO-DAY. PANAMA PAIR, CONEY ISLAND, AND ALL STATES. PATENT RIGHTS. FULL RIGHTS OR HALF INTEREST. ONLY THOSE WITH READY MONEY. MUST SACRIFICE. ADDRESS WIDOW, BOX V 91 TIMES.

Moving-picture theatre; seating capacity, 600; finest dance hall in Newark, N. J.; dining rooms, meeting rooms, and cafe for lease; all in one building; owner must retire; best proposition ever offered; $8,000 cash required. Address Box A. V., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

A commercial office business already doing $20,000 yearly requires man and $3,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits from start out of present business; rare opportunity. L 313 Times Downtown.

Advertiser requires partner with $10,000 for high-class proposition; immediate action necessary. Box M 75 Times.

Partner wanted with $3,000 to $5,000 in a good, reliable business; good chance to make money. V 117 Times.

Have $8,000; want partnership or buy profitable business; mention particulars. V 54 Times.

Salesman will invest $2 500, with services, in going manufacturing business. V 61 Times.

Business Loans.
40 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices
40 cents a line.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $2; 10,000, $10, delivered. Telephone Cortlandt 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,010.

Will look at Spring coats Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. R. & C., 6 West 20th St.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs, highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Detectives.

BONDED DETECTIVE.
Harry Martin, 110 West 90th St.

Lost
50 cents a line.

LOST OR STOLEN either at MACY'S GIMBELS, or HOTEL McALPIN, or between
A BLACK SILK OBLONG
POCKETBOOK,
containing a gold vanity box studded with nine diamonds, one amethyst ring set in diamonds, a diamond bracelet, with 18 diamonds, set in platinum; a letter addressed to "Grace Walton," care Harris Theatre, together with other letters, telegrams, and some papers, paper money, and some small change.
LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED if returned to Miss Walton, care Joseph P. Bickerton, Jr., New Era Producing Co., CANDLER BUILDING, 220 West 42d St.

LOST.—Diamond pin, large stones, set in circle close together, with small gold circle above; last Sunday evening at Cort Theatre or returning therefrom on foot to Park Av. and 57th St., about 10 o'clock. $50 reward offered for return to R. Hartshorne, 449 Park Av.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot brooch, large pearl in centre, platinum setting; small pendant diamond; Friday, in shopping district or to Riverside Drive via Subway or 136th St.; liberal reward, no questions. Levy, 6 West 66th St.

LOST.—A large diamond pendant set in platinum with diamond and platinum chain; lost between 44th and 50th Sts., on 6th Av. Return to Manager of Algonquin Hotel, West 44th St., and receive reward.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of clothes and other articles stolen from 54 West 37th St. Dec. 19, or information leading to recovery; no questions asked. R. M. Coleman, 170 West 74th St., or 'phone John 5070.

LOST.—On Christmas Evening, about midnight, taxi from 42d and Madison to address below, large sealskin muff; liberal reward; no questions. Return Durstine, 67 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Watch bracelet with twelve small diamonds, Sunday night, Dec. 28, between Rector's, 48th St. and 65th St., and Columbus Av.; liberal reward. Mrs. E. B. West, 59 West 65th St.

LOST.—Christmas Eve, man's traveling bag, initials "P. V. T.," containing personal effects. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to J. Van Tassell, 18 W. 120th St.

LOST.—Friday evening, 44th St., near Hudson Theatre, circular brooch, consisting of yellow stone surrounded with small pearls; liberal reward for return to 31 East 39th St.

LOST.—Christmas morning, lady's gold watch, between Central Park West, West 88th St., and West 86th St. and Riverside Drive. Reward return to 23 West 88th St.

LOST.—BLACK ROUND PEARL, with screw, Dec. 25, evening, at Metropolitan Opera House; Large Reward to returner. Apply Carr Brothers, 32 Broadway.

LOST.—Diamond crown pin between 137th and Broadway and Ethical Hall, 64th, by way of Subway; liberal reward. Waller, 540 West 136th.

LOST.—Monday 5 P. M., in or near 103d St. Subway Station, pocketbook containing money, bank book, &c.; reward. Laybourne, 152 West 100th.

LOST.—Will lady who asked elderly lady at Van Cortlandt Subway platform Friday night, "Did I see you looking for something?" write D 49 Times.

LOST.—On Dec. 23, two keys with 32d degree Masonic emblem attached on string. Liberal reward for return to Dr. Burke, 1,047 Broadway, Room 310.

LOST.—A silver meshbag between Grant's Tomb and the Hotel Plaza, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 28; liberal reward. W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

LOST.—Saturday, 27th, lady's gold watch, initialed L. C. E.; gold fob, marked Willie; reward. Mrs. Willie Ellsworth, 5 Nassau St.

LOST.—At 72d Subway Station, gold open-faced watch, with Masonic fob; initials C. A. B.; liberal reward. 253 West 72d St.

LOST.—Gold watch in the West N'meties, monogram "E. A. B."; suitable reward. Return to No. 1 West 97th St.

LOST.—Pearl earring, Sunday night, neighborhood West 44th St.; valuable reward. M 77 Times.

LOST.—Small diamond bar pin, set in platinum, Monday between 11 and 1; reward. 8 West 73d St.

LOST.—Gold watch fob, marked J. B.; suitable reward. J. Bourgeois, 320 West 25th St.

LOST.—Saturday night, 5th Av., black overcoat; liberal reward. 236 West 127th St.

LOST.—Small Bible, black leather, around 8th Av. 47th St. Z 271 Times.

LOST.—Plain gold ring, engraved "To Wife." Reward. V 112 Times.

$50 REWARD
for return man's ring set two diamonds and sapphire; lost vicinity 72d St. from Madison Av. to Broadway. Return Bowe, 6 E. 33d St.

Public Notices
40 cents a line.

EUSTACE SOUTHWELL BADEN, formerly of Clapton, London, England, but at one time living in New York—If the above will communicate with Messrs. Tippetts, Solicitors at 1 Maiden Lane, Queen St., London, England, he will hear of something to his advantage; if dead his widow or the persons claiming to be the next of kin of the said Eustace Southwell Baden should immediately communicate as above.

ELLEN F. BURNETT,
daughter of the late Lysander and Esther H. Burnett of Boston Mass. Will relatives please communicate with James E. Kelley, Attorney 901-3 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

I. A. KAUFMAN bought Guarantee Cornice and Skylight Works, 405 East 5th. Creditors must notify within 3 days.

Clarence, come home; important. Al. Bernhard.

Boarders Wanted
50 cents a line.

East Side.

117TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; heated; running water; excellent table; moderate.

29TH, 88 EAST.—Large, small rooms; excellent home cooking; parlor dining room.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

88TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large room, private bath; elevator; references.

55D, 37 EAST.—Large front room in annex; references; table board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive, large rooms, private baths; small rooms; excellent table; telephone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; 34th St. Subway, elevated.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled; board; telephone.

26TH, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; meals optional; moderate. Gaddy 2423.

79TH ST., 40 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years, rooms, suites, baths, telephones; superior table.

49TH, 238 WEST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences, private house; reasonable; board optional.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, superior board; references.

57TH ST., 350 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; second floor, excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional table; double rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room, with bath; home cooking; superior surroundings.

75D ST., 256 WEST.—First-class board and rooms; parlor dining room; near Subway.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near bath; excellent home, table; references exchanged.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; medium, sunny room; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Two double, front, sunny rooms, with board; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 127-9 WEST.—Sunny, double front room; reasonable; parlor; dining guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 247-249 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without bath; also small rooms.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Nores Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards, a satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Handsome room, private baths; also medium; electricity; French cuisine.

Boarders Wanted
West Side.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Second floor; sunny front rooms; all new; refined; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; small room; telephone; references.

85TH, 209 WEST.—Large room, private bath; meals unusually good; table guests.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, bath; board; table guests; high class.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; reference.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; Southerners.

117TH ST.—Small room excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 117th.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home:
Away from city and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside; beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents to 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV. 870.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference Morningside.

Table Boarders
50 cents a line.

94TH 148 WEST.—Table board that is not surpassed, reasonable; double rooms. Moses.

Board Wanted
50 cents a line.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wishes to become paying guest in private family of good social position, where no other guests taken; Riverside or off 5th Av., up to 72d; highest references given and required. L 270 Times.

Country Board.
50 cents a line.

Westchester County.

For tired people; excellent accommodation now. M. M. R., Post Office, New Rochelle.

Furnished Rooms
50 cents a line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Two-room suite; private bath, $7; front room, $5.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—For business men; large, small desirable rooms; Subway; $2.50-$5.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Small room also room suitable two; board optional. Madison 3824.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with, without private baths; gentlemen; references.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-sized room, bath, $4.50; two connecting rooms, bath, $12.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Bright, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; quiet, refined neighborhood; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, attractively furnished room; all modern conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

82D, 173 EAST.—Comfortable back parlor, front room, hall room; heated; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean, reference; select.

MADISON AV., 561, (Near 56th St.)—Large and medium well-furnished rooms in high-class house; references; moderate.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references. 4627—Sty.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms newly decorated; all modern conveniences; southern exposure; select.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Well-kept single rooms; select, quiet house; reasonable; references.

34TH ST., 215 WEST.—Mrs. Phillips will rent room in an attractive elevator apartment near Penn. station. Greeley 6147; references.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Attractively furnished hall room; every convenience; bath; refined surroundings; telephone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

41ST ST., 200 WEST.—WELL KEPT large and small outside rooms; bath; reasonable; appreciated when seen. Welton.

41ST ST., 268 WEST, (corner 8th Av.)—Nice large and small rooms, day or week; light housekeeping; $1.50 up.

44TH ST., 236 WEST (Apt 6.)—An elaborately furnished front suite, option Steinway grand; telephone, elevator; steam heat.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, medium-sized, second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH, 130 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well kept house; bath; telephone; breakfast if desired.

51ST ST., 245 WEST.—Two, three rooms; electricity; brass bed; silver, linen; phone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

55TH ST., 345 WEST.—Large parlor floor, single; en suite; steam; piano; desirable location; telephone.

56TH 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting room; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

60TH, 119 EAST.—Elegantly furnished, large room; also small; steam, electricity; select location.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; references.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, one-room bachelor apartment, with bath in high-class dwelling; meals optional; references. Telephone Col. 30

70TH 109 WEST.—Attractive rooms large, small; all conveniences; very reasonable. 4238 Columbus.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; bath; private house; references; permanent. 4664 Columbus.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable warm room running water; twin bed; gentlemen preferred. Mrs. A. Helgeson.

71ST ST. 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; electricity steam heat. Col. 8480.

72D, 268 WEST, (cor. West End Av.)—Handsome, newly furnished suites; single and double rooms; steam heated; phone.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second floor front, southern exposure; running water; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Outside double rooms, suite; reasonable; telephone; breakfast. Wanamaker.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Single rooms; private baths; board optional; reasonable. Columbus 9658.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; reasonable; references; gentlemen.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two gentlemen; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front rooms, running water; parquet floor; subway; also delightful small room; reasonable; reference.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, handsome double room; electricity; subway; select private house; $8.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; electric light, telephone; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large, small, clean rooms, electricity, elevator. 8706 Schuyler Haskins.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; well kept; phone; reference.

84TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; breakfast optional; Subway, "L"; references.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Two connecting bedrooms; running water, would rent singly; pleasant, clean; private family; reasonable. Rouden.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Well-furnished room; modern apartment; private family. Apt. 23.

89TH ST., (Bet. Riverside Drive, West End)—Second floor front; unusually attractive, sunny rooms, 23x18; exceptional house; hardwood floors. Telephone 1596 Riverside.

4 WEST 90TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL suite; private bath; breakfast optional; phone.

92D, 204 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; southern exposure; front room; three windows. Possess.

$100 REWARD

The New York Times rejects advertisements which will not bear strict investigation, and annually excludes a large volume of objectionable advertising. The Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person making a false representation in advertisements printed in its columns.

Furnished Rooms
50 cents a line.

West Side.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; comfortable; phone; convenient cars. Higham.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; top floor; gentlemen; references.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; very large, comfortably furnished, sunny front room; bath, shower, breakfast optional. Linz.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—A comfortably furnished outside room in high-class elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; private family; Broadway subway express one block; board optional.

97TH ST., 158 WEST.—Two splendid, sunny rooms; private bath; all conveniences. 7293 Riverside.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside. Tomlinson.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (two doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids' elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

102D, 308 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large front room; southern exposure; private house, desirable for man and wife; references.

105TH, 151 WEST.—Well furnished room; elevator; telephone; excellent location; $3. Hiller.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat, two blocks Subway and elevated; $3.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Well furnished room adjoining bath; private family; gentleman. Apt. 3

116TH, 620 WEST.—Riverside; parquet floor; piano; sunny; reasonable; gentleman. 3596 Morningside.

116TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Attractive single room, private bath. Phone 4834 Morningside. White.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Nice, comfortable kitchenette room, adjoining bath. Iradell, near Columbia. Apartment 89.

122D, 523 WEST.—Connecting steam heated, sunny rooms; unusually desirable; moderate. Sherman.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

123D ST., 457 WEST, (Columbia University)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure, facing Morningside Park; elevator, telephone, use kitchen; moderate. Mead.

127TH ST., 133 WEST.—Large front parlor, connecting bedroom; private family; all conveniences; homelike; Subway, "L"; reasonable; references. Austin.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Large, comfortable, front room; running water; near bath; refined surroundings; private house; near Subway; references.

170TH ST., 600 WEST.—Room; gentleman; conveniences; no other roomers. Apt. 31. Audubon 3850.

A.—EXCEPTIONALLY large, light room; high-class elevator apartment; every accommodation; private bath; suitable couple, business man, or woman. Apt. 22, Riverside 5012. 312 West 93d St.

AMSTERDAM AV., 569.—Large room; all conveniences; bath; elevator apartment; near 86th St. Subway; reference exchanged. Prenner.

BROADWAY, 2,314 (Corner 84th St.)—Medium sized, well-furnished, front room facing Broadway, for business woman, in second floor apartment; every convenience; telephone and hall service. Hamner.

BROADWAY, 2,189.—Attractively furnished room; Broadway subway; near "L"; reasonable. O'Brien.

HAVING an apartment, 72d St. Subway, would rent rooms singly or en suite to gentleman or business woman, appreciating refined surroundings. Telephone 684 Columbus, Apartment 1C.

THE NEW YORK.
Bedroom and bath, $1.00 day; parlor, bedroom and bath $2.00 day; monthly reduction; meals. 22 West 60th.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent room, private bath; excellent plumbing, electricity, large closets; private family; near 91st subway; reference.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
50 cents a line.

GENTLEMAN wants small, warm room, near bath or running water; private house; Subway; below 96th; $5. V 124 Times.

Rooms Wanted—Unfurnished
50 cents a line.

Unfurnished.—Two rooms and kitchenette; bath; heated; with refined family or in apartment; state particulars. V 118 Times.

Help Wanted Female
15 cents a line.

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REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

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WOMEN'S AND MISSES'
SUITS, COATS, DRESSES,
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APPLY SUPT'S OFFICE, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

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A good salary will be paid to those who qualify.

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SILK DEPARTMENT.—Can place several salesmen of experience in our Silk Department. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

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ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK.—One with experience in glass business preferred; must have good references. Apply before 12. Joseph Elias & Co., 541 West 22d St.

BOY for city delivery; strong; German; living with parents preferred. Apply Freisinger, costumer, 127 West 41st St.

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COST ACCOUNTANT.—Factory experience; give references and experience. Permanent. L 337 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN WANTED by financial house; dignified, well-managed gentleman to take charge of office boys and refer callers to proper department; salary nominal. Apply Schroeder, 60 Broadway, 18th floor.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN WANTED FOR JANITOR OF PROTESTANT CHURCH. MUST BE STRONG AND A MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE. APPLY AT CHURCH PARLOR, 1,027 PARK AV., AT 9 A. M.

NEWS STAND ATTENDANTS.—Liberal salary to experienced young men; bond required; state age, experience, and full particulars. M 76 Times.

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French instruction by refined Parisian teacher. Miss Sorel, 231 West 23d St.

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BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally capable, accurate, punctual; $6 B., 939 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

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STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; neat, rapid typist; business school graduate; $6. L 302 Times Downtown.

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WOMEN'S TAX FIGHT WILL BE PASSIVE

Dr. Shaw Says Suffragists Won't Be "Militant" in Resisting Government Collectors.

WILL FOLLOW QUAKER PLAN

They Won't Turn Pockets Inside Out While Government Picks Them, Suffrage Leader Asserts.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, denied last night that "militancy" was involved in her appeal to suffragists to refuse to pay taxes until they obtain the right to vote. Dr. Shaw asserted that she advocated only a passive resistance to the Government's agents.

"I hold it is unfair to the women of this country to have taxation without representation," she said, "and I have urged them to adopt a course of passive resistance like the Quakers instead of aggressive resistance. I say to the Government, 'you may pick my pocket because you are stronger than I, but I'm not going to turn my pockets wrongside out for you. You will have to turn them out yourself.' Since my letter was sent all over the country, I have received letters of encouragement and support from all directions. I believe that the spirit of no taxation without representation that resulted in the Revolutionary War is inherent and just as actual in the women of the country as it was then in the men or the country."

It was suggested to Dr. Shaw that she might have to pay a fine of from $20 to $1,000 if she refused to make returns to her tax assessor or failed to pay her assessments.

"Well, I will not pay the fine," said Dr. Shaw.

"But suppose you should be held in contempt. what then?"

"I should go to jail, of course," replied Dr. Shaw.

"And if you were put in prison for contempt for refusing to pay your tax assessments, would you start a hunger strike?" Dr. Shaw was asked.

"Most assuredly, no," she said. "I should not thus destroy my health. I'm of more worth to the suffrage cause while I'm in good health than I would be if I was starved. Probably they will levy on some of my property and sell that. I don't know what will happen. A thousand dollars is a very heavy fine. I do hope they won't impose that much. But if they do I'll just go to jail and serve my time."

Here is Dr. Shaw's letter to the suffragists:

The enactment of an income tax law has caused assessors to be more insistent in their demand that an accurate statement of all personal as well as real property shall be listed and returned within a specified time, in order that no property may escape the Government tax collectors.

Here women have made their passive protest and decline to aid the Government in levying upon them by refusing to render an account of their property. In this manner we can show our loyalty to those who struggled to make this a free republic and who laid down their lives in defense of the equal rights of all free citizens to a voice in their own Government. This is a time when we may utter again into the ears of an apostate republic the words of James Otis, that great champion of the liberties of the colonists, when he wrote:

The very act of taxing over those who are not represented appears to me to be depriving them of their most essential rights as free men, and if continued seems to be in effect an entire disfranchisement of every civil right. For what one civil right is worth a rush after a man's property is subject to be taken from him at pleasure without his consent? If a man is not his own assessor, in person or by deputy, his liberty is gone or he is entirely at the mercy of others.

Let our protest be universal, and let every believer in justice unite in this mode of passive resistance and steadfastly refuse to assist the Government in its unjust and tyrannical violation of the fundamental principle of taxation and representation are one and inseparable," and thus prove ourselves worthy descendants of noble ancestors, who counted no price too dear to pay in defense of liberty and equality and justice.

Dr. Shaw explained that she had determined to start a movement for passive resistance of taxation directly as the result of the activities of her own tax assessor in the Upper Providence Township, Delaware County, Penn., which embraces the town of Moylan, where she lives. Three weeks ago or thereabout her assessor sent her the usual pink assessment slips, and she disregarded them. The Saturday before Christmas the assessor called and saw her secretary in the absence of Dr. Shaw. Through her secretary Dr. Shaw was notified that she would have ten days within which to fill out and return the assessment slips. She then returned the slips, refusing to give the information requested.

INDICT GROUT IN BANK CASE

New Bills for Perjury Against Him and Cashier of Union Institution.

Two indictments were found by the Grand Jury in the Union Bank scandal in Brooklyn yesterday. One was against ex-City Controller Edward M. Grout, who was President of the bank when the institution closed for a second time in April, 1910. The other was against James T. Ashley, cashier of the bank in the administration of Mr. Grout. The charge against both men is perjury. They are accused of making a false report of the financial condition of the bank to the State Department of Banks

This is the second time Grout and Ashley have been indicted as a result of the investigation into the affairs of the Union Bank. The institution is now defunct.

Mr. Grout and Mr. Ashley were before Judge Norman S. Dike in the County Court yesterday morning to plead to the indictments. Stephen C. Baldwin appeared for Mr. Grout and Mr. Ashley was represented by Andrew F. Van Thun. The defendants were released in the custody of their counsel. No date was set for the trial.

The indictments against both Grout and Ashley are similar. The charges relate to a report made to the State Banking Department under date of April 2, 1910, in which the resources of the bank were said to be $7,165,201, when, in fact, they were $4,924,555.

Later in the day Mr. Grout, through his counsel, issued this statement:

"I have not lived in this community fifty years, holding various positions, not only of honor, but of trust and responsibility, to become suddenly in April, 1910, both a fool and a rogue, and I would have to have been both if this indictment were true. This will be evidenced to people who note that the alleged overvaluation amounts to nearly two and a quarter millions, a sum far exceeding what the bank's capital and surplus were ever supposed to be.

"It will be recalled that not one of these alleged overvaluations was of assets for which I was responsible, but were all, in one form or another, inherited from the Sullivan administration, and were all turned over to me at the reopening of the bank by the Banking Department of the values at which they thereafter, carried them until we found reason to the contrary.

"So far as I knew at the time, the report was true in its statements, notwithstanding the fact that after three years and a half of the administration of Mr. Dodge, Mr. Goldstein, and Mr. Cropsey, many of these assets have turned out to be worth less than either I or the Banking Department thought them to be worth three and a half years ago."

VOTE $510,000 FOR SCHOOL.

Mayor Hinck's Sister Insists Action of Board Is Illegal.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 29.—Three members of the Board of School Estimate, Arthur C. Harris, Tom Taylor Waller, and David Henney, met to-night and voted to direct the Town Council to appropriate $510,000 to the Montclair Board of Education for the erection of a new high school. Neither Mayor Ernest C. Hinck nor Councilman Thomas F. McGlynn, the other two members of the Board of School Estimate, were present at the meeting, nor were they personally served with notice of the gathering.

For this reason Miss Louise C. Hinck, the Mayor's sister and the only woman member of the Board of Education, maintains that the action of the three members of the Board of Estimate is illegal and will not hold good in the eyes of the law. None of the three would say after the meeting why they had scaled the appropriation from $560,000 to $510,000.

M. J. Rothschild Is Missing.

A general alarm was sent out by the police last night for Maurice J. Rothschild, 35 years old, Eastern representative of a Milwaukee automobile concern, who has been missing from the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, since Oct. 10. K. O. Chisholm of the Lancia Automobile Company of 252 West Fifty-seventh Street made the request. He said that he was a business associate of Rothschild, who, he said, had only $20 with him when he disappeared. He left his trunks at the hotel.

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Get the new derby for the new year.

The University Club shown by Truly Warner is different from all other Derby Hats. It has the brim with the downward bend—and is a real 1914 model.

If you want to start the New Year right step in to-day at the nearest Truly Warner store and try on the University Club Derby. It's a big success and is being worn by successful smart dressers. The price is just $2. Buy him a gift certificate at one of my stores and let him select his own hat. Mail order charges prepaid.

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THE HIT OF THE SEASON
SATEEN MADRAS 2 FOR 25c
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning B&K King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
Children's Clothing
Suits and Overcoats at About the Cost of Making
20 Per Cent. Discount
Here's a New Year's Gift for the Boys. Bring them in Today.
The 20 Per Cent. Discount from our Regular Prices applies to all Boys' Long Trouser Suits, Children's Fancy Mixed Norfolks in Cheviots and Worsteds, Junior Norfolk and Juvenile Sailor and Russian Suits; Convertible Collar Overcoats, Fancy Reefers and Russian Overcoats.
The Sizes run from 2½ years to 17.
BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway, near 32nd Street.
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Ready for New Year's
$25 $25
Start the New Year right by buying style, fit, finish and satisfaction at the lowest price. Suits and overcoats to measure. $40 to $50 values, now $25.
Full Dress Suit, silk lined, $40.
Tuxedo, silk lined, $35.
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THERE are *Picture Shows* on nearly every corner. But a genuine *High Class Photo Production* in a Super-Refined house is a *Rarity.*
¶ Introduce yourself to the *Republic Theatre,* 42d St., just off Broadway, where "Traffic in Souls" will entertain you for 2 solid hours midst *Ultra Surroundings* and *Comforts* innumerable.
¶ A Quarter will suffice for the entree, and after that we will be *Friends.*
¶ Meet often at 2-4-7 and 9 P. M.
Open all night New Year's Eve—SOUVENIRS.

LONGACRE 48th St. W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. To-morrow, 2:20. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—Wed., Thurs., Sat.
IOLE A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY WITH FRANK LALOR

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—Wed., Thurs., Sat. LAST 8 TIMES
WITHIN THE LAW
NEXT TUESDAY, SEATS THURS.
THE YELLOW TICKET

Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev., 8:20. Matinee Sat., 2:30. Tel. Plaza, 812.
2 LOTS IN THE BRONX
Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.

BRONX Opera House, 149th St., Brook Av. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Thurs. & Sat.
ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper"

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Palace B'way and 47th St. Evs. 25c. to $1.50. Mat. Sats. 50c. — BERT WILLIAMS. Owen McGiveney, Belle Blanche, The Rays, Chris. Baker, "Darling of Paris," The Castles Dancing Be-fore the Camera, others.

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Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats
23D ST. nr. 6th Av.
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BELLE STORY and the Man, in Orch. and Balcony. 50c.
A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices.
12 BIG ACTS

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Grand display of all breeds, Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowls, Exhibition Yards, &c. Free Lectures Daily. Closes To-morrow Night. Championship Cat Show TO-DAY & TO-MORROW. ADM. 50c. CHILDREN 25c.
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People's (B'ry & Spring St.), American Beauties. Bronx (3d Av. & 156th St.), Tnht., Country Store.

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DEAN C. WORCESTER
THE PHILIPPINES
TO-NIGHT The Wild Tribes | Jan. 6th Picturesque Philippines
With Wonderful Motion Pictures & Lantern Slides. Seats now on sale at Box Office and all Agencies. 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $2.00.

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Next Friday Aft., 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Goldmark, Brahms, Chadwick, Strauss, Charpentier. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Hippodrome, Sun. Eve., Jan. 4, 8:30
Titta Ruffo
ASSISTING ARTISTS AND NAHAN FRANKO and His Orchestra.
Seats Now Selling. Mangt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Aft., Jan. 9th, at 3. PIANO RECITAL—TERESA
CARENO
Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Everett Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Aft., Jan. 8th, at 3. 'CELLO RECITAL BEATRICE HARRISON
Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, at Hall. Management Wolfsohn Bureau. Steinway Piano Used.

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SUNDAY EVES. & MONDAY MATS.
The NEW MANILA, Jan. 11 & 12; Hiking Thru LUZON, Jan. 18 & 19; Cruising Thru the PHILIPPINES, Jan. 25 & 26; CHINA IN 1913, Feb. 1 & 2; JAPAN IN KOREA, Feb. 8 & 9.
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Wed. at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. (New Year's Day) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Braun, Well, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
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To-night at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Fremstad; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Hertz.
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BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER
Tickets 75c. $1.00, $1.50, & $2; boxes $15, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY PIANO.

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ALMA GLUCK
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JULIA CULP
CONRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (Knabe.)
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Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

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Last Week AT THE Shubert Theatre, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2.
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Last 7 Performances of Bernard Shaw's "CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA"
FORBES-ROBERTSON WILL TRANSFER
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For Positively Last 3 Weeks, in Repertoire.

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Lew Fields.....Prop'r.
Evgs. at 8 sharp. Mats. at 2 sharp.
For London Gaiety Theatre Co. and Production
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
Evs. and New Year's and Sat. Mat. 50c to $2. To-morrow Matinee Best Seats $1.50.

CASINO B'way &39th Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. This Week Only. and Her Jubilee Company
ANNA HELD

WINTHROP AMES Presents
LITTLE Theatre, 240 W. 44th St. To-Night At 8:45. Mats. To-morrow, New Year's & Sat., 2:30.
"Mr. Bernard Shaw's"
THE PHILANDERER
is a Brilliant Satire, Flawlessly Acted, with not a dull moment in its four acts."
—THE HERALD.

WINTHROP AMES Presents
Booth 45th w. of B'way. Mats. N. Yr's & Sat. 2:30. Evgs., 8:45.
A FANTASY WITH MUSIC
Prunella
with Marguerite Clark.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. T'm'w, Thur., Sat. 2:30
WE ARE SEVEN Extra Mat. New Year's.
A Whimsical Farce by Eleanor Gates.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Mats. T'm'w. Thurs., Fri., Sat.

PRINCESS THEATRE 39th n'r B'way. EXTRAORDINARY Evs. 8:30. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Five Famous Sensationplays
SPECIAL! THE CHRISTMAS IDYLL
IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA
THURS. and FRI. MATS. ONLY.

COMEDY. Last Week. Mats. To-day, Thur., Sat.
Alexandra Carlisle in The Marriage Game Evs. 8:10.
and MIMI AGUGLIA in ELECTRA
Beginning MONDAY, JAN. 5. (Seats Thurs.)
Kitty MacKay A NEW SCOTCH COMEDY

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, New Year's & Sat.
HIGH JINKS
with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis
Souvenir—High Jinks Perfume given to every lady, Wed. and Sat. Mats.

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w, N. Yr's, & Sat. 2:20.
AT BAY Mat. New Year's.
Souvenirs 100th time Saturday Mat., Jan. 3d.

48TH ST. THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS
TO-DAY Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE FRIDAY, JAN. 2. BEST SEATS $1.50.

MANHATTAN Opera House LAST WEEK
Mats. Daily Except Friday. Best Seats $1.
Hop O'My Thumb with De Wolf Hopper

WEST END, 125th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LURE

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. T'm'w Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
"Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 blk. f'm 149 St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Thur. & Sat., 2:15.
Bertha Kalich in RACHEL

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. MINER'S BIG FROLIC.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
The House Beautiful. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:15.
3 GALA HOLIDAY MATINEES THIS WEEK—TO-MORROW, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
THE LITTLE CAFE
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Mirthful Musical Comedy Masterpiece
And even Justice, from her inception blind to all the charms of this universe, has lifted the bandage from her eyes to feast them on the life, light, joy and beauty of "The Little Cafe," from which radiate the sunbeams of wit that bring happiness and roseate visions of the world. No wonder Justice's eyes are at last open! The fascination of this "Little Cafe" is enough to open any one's eyes, and keep them open!
THERE ARE NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE!

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat.
3 Mats. This Week—T'm'w, Thurs., Sat.
LAST 5 NIGHTS ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy,
LAST 3 MATS. TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
NEXT MON.—Seats New Year's Day.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. Special LAST WEEK
Special Performance TO-DAY. FRIDAY AND SUNDAY Afts at 3; SUNDAY EVE., 8:30.
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Lyceum 45TH ST., Near Broadway. Evs., 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
Billie Burke's Great Triumph!
"MISS BURKE HAS NEVER CAPTURED A NEW YORK AUDIENCE MORE THOROUGHLY."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
MISS BILLIE BURKE
in W. S. Maugham's Greatest Success.
The Land of Promise
"AN EVENING OF ADORATION."—World.
"THE LAND OF PROMISE IS FULL OF PROMISE FOR BILLIE BURKE."—Herald.
MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

GOOD FOR 25c
New Amsterdam Theatre. TO-DAY. Friday & Sunday Afts. at 2. Sun. Eve. 8:30. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Photo Drama, The LIFE AND WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL COMPOSER, RICHARD WAGNER
With Grand Organ Recital. (T.)

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow, Popular. 3 Mats. This Week—T'm'w, Thurs., Sat. (Wednesday Matinee Popular Prices.)
ELSIE FERGUSON in Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan Comedy.
The Strange Woman

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
3 Mats. This Week—T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat.
LAST 5 NIGHTS—LAST 3 MATINEES.
FANNIE WARD in "WOULD SHE?"
Madam President SPHINX LAUGH." America.
WED., JAN. 7—Seats Next Thursday.
EVA MOORE & H. V. ESMOND and the Entire London Criterion Co. in ELIZA COMES TO STAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15
Mats. This Week—T'm'w, New Year's & Sat.
Wm. H. Crane—Douglas Fairbanks
With Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collinge
In "THE NEW HENRIETTA"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. n'r B'way. LAST WEEK
3 Mats. This Week—T'm'w, Thurs. & Sat.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season. SWEETHEARTS
Next Mon.—GEN. JOHN REGAN—Seats Now.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
LAST 5 NIGHTS | 3 MATS. THIS WEEK
LAST 3 MAT'NS | TO-MORROW, THURS., SAT.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
NEXT MONDAY—Seats Thursday.
MABEL TALIAFERRO YOUNG WISDOM & EDITH

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees New Year's & Sat., 2:15
"UNIQUE, POWERFUL, MAGNIFICENTLY ACTED."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
Frances Starr
in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. To-morrow Mat. Popular. Mats. This Week—To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. T'day & Wed.
POPULAR 50c. TO $1.50 MATINEE TO-DAY.

Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
COHAN'S BEST PLAY
7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
4 Mats. This Week—To-day, Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., New Year's & Sat., 2:20.
CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. N. Year's & Sat.
Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess

GRAND Next W'k—ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper."

JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 TO 1
Teas 3 to 6:30
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS.
Free Tuition at Matinee Teas.
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To-day Mat. ASCHENBRODEL; To-night & Wed. Eve., KYRITZ-PYRITZ; Fri., FAUST.

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WE wish we had words that could adequately describe the opportunities this sale offers you. Never, we think, have suits and overcoats so good looking, so well tailored, been sold at like prices.
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Lot C—$30 to $35 Suits & Overcoats 22.00
Lot D—$35 and $40 Suits & Overcoats 25.00
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He extends a very cordial invitation to visit Kalil's and to learn why it has so long been the favorite downtown eating place of many of New York's leading business and professional men.
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Grand Opera Selections on the Auxetophone, accompanied by our famous Orchestra, noon and evenings.
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Suites of 1, 2 & 3 Rooms with Bath;
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Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

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Daily Variety of Specialties. A la Carte.
Ten-Course Dinner, 6 to 9 P. M., $1.50
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